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Departed Days.

Like dear, dead friends, to us more dear.
Far more beloved since we may gaze
No more upon their faces here,
Are our sweet vanished days.

Within these hearts of ours they wake
A sad, sweet spell, and minister
Unto our souls ever to make
Us better, holier.

Though lost to us, ah, who shall say
We may not live them o'er again,
As we may meet our dead some day
Beyond the shifting main?

Within our breasts let hope, the star,
With power to cheer each throbbing life,
Shine brightly till we greet the far
Flown bliss beyond the strife.

—*G. N. Lovejoy, in N. Y. Evening Post.*

Do Right.

Take this motto for your life,
Do right!
Guard it well in every strife.
Do right!
Heed its teachings in your heart,
From its precepts ne'er depart,
Let not evil get the start,
Do right!

Though the tempter whisper low,
Do right!
He will only prove your foe,
Do right!
Ever be where duty calls,
In the field or palace halls,
Flee from haunts where sin appals,
Do right!

Pleasure will allure the mind,
Do right!
'Tis a snare to all mankind,
Do right!
Principle must help us here,
Keep our minds from doubt and fear,
Make our pathway bright and clear,
Do right!

—*Hattie B. Austin.*

TWICE MARRIED.

"Yes, I suppose it's all very fine and grand, but I b'lieve I'd rather Eddie had taken a fancy to some one who wouldn't have felt himself too fine and grand for her ma and pa."

"I can't see but that the young man is perfectly civil and respectful. And certainly his mother has acted the lady by you. Called on you first, and asked Eddie there to tea right off. We should bear in mind that she never expected to make the acquaintance of plain folks like us."

"There was nothing else to do, unless she quarreled with her son, and that she would never do, and he the apple of her eye. So she made the best of it. But I'll tell you what, pa—I mean to have my own way about the wedding, for all Mrs. Le Roy's wheedling soft speeches."

Mr. Clark was a man of few words and absent-minded when he came home at night from the store. It was a minute or two before he asked, as was expected of him, "What do you mean, Eliza?"

"As it's to be an Episcopalian wedding, it has to be in church, and of course there'll be a crowd, her friends as well as ours. And she is ashamed of us. She wants Eddie to have Governor Reed give her away instead of her shabby old pa."

"Well, if Eddie's willing—"

"Eddie willing! Of course Eddie 'd be willing if you was willing, and you never could say no to a woman. So if she comes along—Mrs. Le Roy, I mean—and talks to you about the social advantage it will be to Eddie to go into the church on the governor's arm, don't you listen to her. Just you say that you have left it to the women-folks to settle the wedding."

Mr. Clark received his orders meekly. He hoped he would not be called upon to combat the eloquence of Mrs. Le Roy. He doubted that he could hold out against it unless his wife were by to back him. He sighed. He hated to see Eliza fretted. It was his nature to take things as they came, but it was certainly not hers. But he had never seen her so completely upset as she was now.

Some mothers would have been elated at the prospect of a daughter's marrying above her, as the phrase goes, but of these was not Mrs. Clark. She was satisfied with her own station in life. She preferred to keep to Ler own ways and that other people should keep to theirs. She felt that she was as good as any body else, and she did not desire to be thrown with people who held a contrary opinion.

The next morning came a pleasant, cordial note from Mrs. Le Roy, asking the Clarks—father, mother, daughter—to tea with her that evening. Eddie wished to accept the invitation, and Mrs. Clark could never bear to cross Eddie's wishes. She therefore somewhat unwillingly dressed herself in her best and brushed up her old man. "Now, pa, don't give in to her," were her last words as they were admitted for the first time into the beautiful Le Roy mansion—really a mansion, built in Port Royal in the old colonial times. Mrs. Le Roy received them with a manner that was graciousness itself. If she made up her mind to do a thing at all, she did it thoroughly. She had combated her son's engagement to beautiful Eddie Clark as long as there remained a grain of virtue in opposition. Now she determined that there should be no vulgar family jars. She showed a proper gentility in that at least.

Alas! Mrs. Clark was powerless to interrupt a long, amicable *tete-a-tete* between their hostess and her husband during which George Le Roy showed her the various curiosities with which the drawing-rooms were filled, and Eddie played soft airs on the piano. Eddie had been beautifully taught at the academy; her tact in music, as in other matters, when she chose to exercise it, was great; she played in that charming pensive, twilight style which serves so admirably to fill up odd corners and crannies.

George walked home with Eddie; the husband and wife were together.

"I've done it," Mr. Clark said, desperately, as soon as they were fairly started. "She was too much for me; I couldn't help it."

"You didn't agree that a perfect stranger should give away Eddie?"

"Yes, I did. After all, what matter does it make? Anyway, it can't be helped now; and it's nothing but a form anyway."

"Our only child!" groaned Mrs. Clark, with tears. Her heart was very sore. At that moment she would far rather Eddie had been going to marry Joe Thompson, a clerk in her father's store, who had been in love with her for years, and who would have been honored by the connection, rather than blue-blooded George Le Roy, to whom Eddie's parents were a thorn in the flesh, to be endured as best might be

Mrs. Le Roy carried the day; Mr. Clark, having given his word, held by it like an honest man. The wedding took place in St. Mary's, and Mr. and Mrs. Clark were ushered to their seats like all the rest of the congregation, to see their darling married. Mrs Le Roy swept in on her son's arm, calm, cool, collected; the bride followed, supported by the white-headed governor of the State. In bitterness of soul the mother heard her take the vows which made her Edna Le Roy. It was a large, dignified assemblage, in which good Mr. and Mrs. Clark felt lost. They felt equally lost afterward at the wedding reception at Mrs. Le Roy's. It was a very melancholy satisfaction to them to hear on all sides praises of the bride's exquisite loveliness. They seemed no longer to have part or parcel in the matter.

If Edna did not realize the pain of all this to her parents, it surely was not because she did not love them. She loved them dearly, with a tenderness all her own; but at that time she was too utterly absorbed in her own tumultuous happiness to be able to conceive of there being a serpent trail in her paradise. She clung to them with passionate kisses before she started on her wedding journey, and had almost to be torn from their embraces; but this without probing the nature of their regret and wretchedness. She and George sailed for Europe almost immediately. He was a rich man, but he had a profession to which he proposed to devote himself. For the next two years he attended medical lectures in Paris as assiduously as though he had been a needy student anxious to go to work to earn a living. He and Edna were very happy during those two years; it was the life that suited Edna—art and music and congenial society. The world was even gayer and brighter than her day dreams had pictured it. Then a year of travel. Then home.

Eddie had never known how she had missed her dear father and mother until she found herself once more clasped in their loving arms. How had she done without, all this while, their extraordinary devotion, their blind infatuation? She had never half enjoyed her own two babies until she had shown them to her father and mother. Tears of joy and pride rained down Mrs. Clark's cheeks. Eddie's little girls! There never were such beauties, such darlings. Eddie's eyes, clear, brown, eager, with their father's beautiful golden hair. Fortunately they were sufficiently like their father's family to win favor with their grandmother Le Roy on that score. On the whole, she was satisfied with the appearance presented by her son's family. Eddie's French toilettes were stylish and becoming; the elder baby prattled in French in a distinguished way; the baby proper was a study for a picture as she lay in the arms of her *bonne*, whose picturesque cap and apron were the first that had ever appeared in Port Royal. Edna really did not do George discredit; she would be well enough, if only it were not for her vulgar father and mother.

Still there were no jars. But, all the same, Edna grew gradually harassed and unhappy. It became patent to her that Mrs. Le Roy looked down upon her antecedents, and that it was perpetually upon her mind to instruct her in the different articles of her own social creed. Eddie's gentle soul rebelled. She had her own pride of birth. She hated Mrs. Le Roy's arrogance and assumption. She almost hated Mrs. Le Roy. Day after day she was made to appear to disadvantage before George. Day after day she felt that she was stiffening and hardening before the icy breath of her mother-in-law's constant surveillance. A word here and a word there will prejudice almost unawares. George, for the first time, noticed that his wife had defects; she lacked self-control, self-possession. These things would come in time but they were an indispensable part of the equipment of a finished woman of the world.

Gradually George began to object to her frequent visits to her parents, although never in so many words. The argument he used was that she was so much away from home; he saw so little of her. Gradually Eddie abandoned this point; but in return she resolved that she would be equally chary of her visits to other places. She established a character for unsociability and indifference among the Le Roys' friends in Port Royal, people whom Mrs. Le Roy had urged her to cultivate—"for your husband's sake, my dear; a physician's wife cannot exercise too much discretion in the choice of acquaintances."

Gradually she did not seem to herself to be the same girl. Oh, if only she and George could live in a little house of their own! This grand, great house was a prison. But it had always been up to the hotel, who must Dr. Le Roy first of all in his no-top wagon.

"Hurry! hurry!" he cried. "The stage has gone over the side of the mountain. Mrs. Le Roy is dead."

George was off like the wind; but not before Miss Storey had entreated, with white lips, to be let out. He was alone when he was confronted by Eddie's pitiful pale face.

They gathered her up and carried her to the hotel for dead. The rest of the party escaped unhurt, except for trifling cuts and bruises; but when they laid her on her bed they thought that life was extinct.

I might quote pages in support of the assertion that the worth of a treasure is emphasized by the dread of losing it. Harshness, indifference, neglect, dogged George Le Roy's steps like accusing angels. Eddie confessed to him that Eddie lay speechless, unconscious, for hopeless hours. It seemed to him that he had killed her. If he had been with her this might not have happened. Surely he might have shielded her. Shielded her? Ah! had he shielded her from other dangers, other ills? The bitter reproach haunted him that he had betrayed his trust.

Hours of utter little and contemptible their dissensions now seemed! Only the one truth remained, that she was his, the woman he loved, the only woman who could fill his heart.

He sent for her father and mother. They came, wrung by the cruelest anguish; but they came just as she began to revive. Youth is stubborn; life is obstinate; and love wrestled with prayer. George Le Roy had never known before what it was to face a mysterious Providence, omnipotent, and yet heartening to supplication.

Eddie was given back to him again—given back to him, so it seemed, from death. It was a second marriage.

We often wonder if we could live our lives better if we could live them over again. Certainly Eddie and her husband profited by their past mistakes. For one thing, they spent their second honeymoon in a home of their own. When Eddie went down from Sweetbrier springs, in the fall, to Port Royal, she found a lovely house made ready for her, of which she was the unconditional mistress. George explained, to all whom it might concern, that the situation of the house suited the requirements of his practice better than that of the Le Roy homestead.

It was astonishing how easy it was to get on with Mrs. Le Roy mere after this. Sometimes, indeed, Eddie wondered whether her former troubles had not been chimeras of her brain.

As for Mr. and Mrs. Clark, they were at last entirely reconciled to their daughter's marriage. They spent the greater part of their subsequent lives in spoiling their little grandchildren to their heart's content.—*Harper's Bazar.*

A Coachman's Conquest.

Murray Hill society has lately been agitated over a scandal in which the inevitable coachman again figures and which has thrown a shadow over one of the most prominent and highly respectable families of that fashionable locality. In this instance the young lady is both beautiful and highly accomplished, and her lover, the coachman, is young and good looking, but very illiterate. It is said to be a case of love at first sight. Be that as it may, the couple carried on their courtship so ardently and boldly that eventually one of the gentleman's neighbors dropped him a note through the mail, asking him if he knew of the conduct of his daughter. The father was astounded upon learning of the affair and at once called his daughter to an account. She acknowledged that she knew the coachman and had spoken to him on several occasions, but this was all. Her explanation deceived him so thoroughly that he ceased to watch her movements for a time. Subsequently, however, he found among his daughter's effects during her temporary absence from her home, several letters from the love-smitten Jehu, which still further opened his eyes and confirmed all that had been written concerning the couple by his friend. The result was a stormy interview, during which the young lady's mother was so affected that she said to have fainted. Soon after this, and despite the vigilance of the parents of the young lady, she clandestinely met her lover, and arrangements were perfected for their marriage, which were frustrated by the appearance on the scene of the father when the couple were on their way to the residence of a minister whom they had engaged to perform the ceremony. The coachman was discharged by his mistress and the young lady was taken to her father's country residence, where she is now reported to be closely watched to prevent her from joining her lover.

Prior to this unfortunate affair the young lady had been receiving the company of a young, wealthy and talented physician, who had asked her hand in marriage and had met with a favorable response. The shock produced by this affair has nearly crazed him, and he has since, by the advice of his friends started on a voyage around the world. —*New York Graphic.*

Anecdotes of the Late French Prince.

The late Prince Louis Napoleon, killed by the Zulus in South Africa, celebrated his twenty-third birthday in March. Born three years after Napoleon's marriage to Eugenie de Montijo, he was confided to an English nurse, about twenty-five years old, strong, handsome, of very jovial disposition and pleasing manners. People who have seen Zamacois' beautiful painting, "The Education of a Prince," have seen a good likeness of her; so far as regards the costume it is a perfect portrait. The prince was slender and had a mild, pleasing countenance; his ears were rather too large, and on this account the Parisians, for whom nothing is sacred, and who always find a nickname for everybody, called him "Prince Oreillard." His christening by Cardinal Patrizi, as representing Pope Pius IX., was a gorgeous court display. The empress showed herself a real mother to the boy, often spending her entire days and nights beside his cradle in spite of court etiquette and the emperor's remonstrances. She had her reward in the boundless affection that the child learned to feel for her—a love which has known no diminution.

His father, though he loved the boy very dearly, rarely petted him save in public. One day the boy, then perhaps five years old, was crying with toothache. The emperor scolded him, saying that the future emperor of France should be above all such weakness. "But it hurts me awfully, papa, replied the boy. "No matter," sternly rejoined the hero of Sedan; "stop up your ears with your fingers, and you will not feel the pain." The boy glanced at him in amazement, but followed his father's advice, and ten minutes later announced that the pain was over.

Mild and amiable as he was, he occasionally yielded to temper when his playmates, the sons of Dr. Conneau and Gens. Fleury and Espinasse, were not ready to obey his whims. "I am a Napoleon," he said one day to young Espinasse, who had refused to race with him; "woe to him who will not obey." His father overheard him, and the boy was condemned to bread and water for twenty-four hours. The young prince, when a little boy, could not be induced to repeat a portion of a lesson he had been threatened with the severest punishments, so much did he fear a tumble. Afterward he became a fine horseman. His favorite pastime was to listen to the music that the band of the Imperial Guard played daily in the court of the Tuileries. He took such a strong liking for the cornet player of the band, Dufour, that he wouldnot consent to the latter's retiring with the others. Often, when all the others had gone, the colossal M. Dufour was seen either standing before the diminutive prince to play the cornet, or carrying him around in his arms for hours and hours in succession. One day the empress was talking with some of her ladies of honor about a certain marriage which had recently taken place. "I, too, will get married," said the boy; "I will marry M. Dufour." Young Louis was frequently requested by his tutor, Gen. Froissard, to be prudent. "Be prudence," he was told, "should never commit himself one way or the other." A short while after he had been reminded of this duty, the son of Gen. Fleury asked him whether he was hungry. "I would not like to express any opinion on the subject," young Louis gravely replied.

Some two or three years ago Prince Louis accompanied his mother on a journey through Austria and Italy. They traveled as the Countess and Count of Pierrefonds, but their identity was nowhere a secret, and they were received with the highest consideration everywhere, except at Vienna, where, it is said, the ex-empress was refused an audience at court. Perhaps the memory of the campaigns of 1859 and 1866, which deprived the Austrian crown of Lombardy and Venice, was still too fresh in the mind of the Austrian sovereign. On their way to England the empress and her son had asked permission to cross France, but they were politely advised to take another route. On the Belgian frontier a young gentleman was arrested because of his resemblance to the prince imperial, especially in his thorough English style of dressing. It was said that the journey of the prince abroad had as its object a marriage; another rumor was that it was undertaken for the purpose of forming an alliance between the Pope, Austria and the Bonapartes at the expense of Italy. Though with little profit, a propaganda has been constantly carried on in France for the destruction of the republic. Prince Louis lent himself to no intrigues, but he certainly intended to recover the throne that his father had lost. For the peace of Europe and the triumph of the republic his death is providential.—*New York Sun.*

The Basis of the Civil Sabbath.

These are some of the grounds upon which it rests:

First—Every human being, by the necessity of his nature, needs a rest of one entire day in seven, added to his nightly rest in sleep, for the restoration of his strength exhausted by the labors and cares of six successive days. "His very heart and flesh cry out for it." The free citizen has the same natural right to be protected by law from the disturbance on his weekly rest day as in his nightly sleep.

Second—The State needs the rest day for the protection and promotion of good morals, good order, the public peace and public decency. The Sabbath law, considered as a police regulation, rests on the foundations which uphold laws prohibiting gambling, lotteries, polygamy, disorderly houses, the sale of intoxicating liquors on election days, and the like. The State punishes all these offences, Sabbath breaking included, not as sins against God, but as injuries on society." — (Supreme Court of New York.)

Third—No citizen should be required by law to worship God, even on Sunday, for the sake of public morals. But the law ought to restrain him from disturbing those who choose to devote their rest day to religious worship, for this among other ends, namely, the welfare of the whole people. Considered as an educational agency, the Sabbath stands side by side with our schools of learning; and both ought, for the same reason, to be protected from molestation.

Fourth—Our citizens have a natural right to undisturbed worship on the day set apart for rest by the usage of the American people from the settlement of the country. This right cannot be secured amidst the noise and stir of ordinary labor and public amusement. Besides, those who carry on their business on Sunday virtually compel their neighbors in the same business to do the same. In the active competitions of life, "the liberty of rest for each man depends on the law of rest for all.—*Extracts from an Address delivered in Louisville.*

A Morphine Eater's Pet.

A lady offered $100 reward for the recovery of a pet white rat in a Syracuse (N. Y.) paper. The reporters learned that she was a morphine eater, and on a visit to her father, a respectable gentleman of Syracuse. The drug was taken to allay pain. After her arrival, when under the influence of opium, the pet rat fell out of the bosom of her dress, where she was in the habit of carrying it, and was killed by market men. The lady said she could not sleep till she had another pet rat, and started for New York to obtain one. Her father says the rat was perfectly tame and devoted to its mistress, who is rational upon all other subjects except this pet and morphine or opium. She said she was robbed of valuable rings while under the influence of the drug, but added: "I can buy more rings but will give $500 to regain my darling rat."

The Cherry.

The cherry comes originally from Asia. After a victorious expedition into Pontus, the Roman general Lucullus brought the cherry from Cerasus, a town of that province, into Italy. Sadder though he was, this Lucullus always had an eye open to whatever was agreeable in the way of food; and it is not to be doubted that he regarded the cherry as one of the proudest of all his trophies.

The cherry was then brought to Rome about seventy years before Christ. About one hundred and twenty years later it was introduced into Great Britain. From Italy it was brought also into all the other countries of Europe—in every one of which it is now a universal favorite with all classes of the people.

The Roman horticulturisits soon invented other species of the cherry, and Pliny makes mention of eight different varieties which were extant in his day. It shows what great things can be wrought by cultivation and art, that more than three hundred different varieties are now specifically described in the official catalogues.

The gum of the cherry is almost identical with gum arabic. It has frequently been utilized for food and the degree of nutriment found in it is something surprising. The wood of the cherry is very beautiful and is much used for furniture. Some persons of good taste admire it as much as mahogany. It is hard, compact and tough, and it possesses the rare virtue of not warping. It takes on a very high polish. Its beautiful reddish tint, instead of fading with time, grows deeper and richer every year.

The cherry tree is so large and beautiful in our own country that it is strange that it is not planted and grown more frequently as an ornamental shade tree. In Germany the cherry tree is a great favorite for these purposes. Many roadsides in Germany are lined with cherry trees on both sides. You will frequently pass through an avenue of these beautiful shade trees for miles at a time.

The seeds of the cherry were brought to America at an early day by colonists, both from England and Holland. Besides these cultivated cherries, there is a wild cherry which is indigenous to this country.

The largest and grandest cherry trees I have ever read of are found in West Virginia. While they grew in Germany to be four feet in diameter and sixty and seventy feet high, they are found in West Virginia as large and even five, six and even seven feet through, and sometimes one hundred feet high.

The wild cherry is more commonly called chokeberry. It grows not only in the Eastern and Middle States, but in the far West—in Utah, Arizona and other Rocky Mountain States; also in Oregon. The wild cherry is a great favorite with the Indians. They make a tea of the bark, which they greatly relish. They also pound the bark fine, dry it in the sun and boil it in meat broths. They mix it also with meal, which they make from various roots or seeds.

Great as are the natural adaptations of our country to the growth of the cherry, this fruit in America has by no means attained all the excellence of which it is capable, and it is to be hoped that those public journals which are favorable to horticulture will exert themselves to stimulate their fruit-growing readers to aim at still higher perfection in the cherry.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Changes of the Last Fifty Years.

The author of a series of papers on "Young London" in the London *Telegraph* records some of the changes which fifty years have brought about in the habits of the people. Then no lucifer matches—lighting on or off the box—and flint-and-steel, and the tinder-box, and matches dipped in brimstone, reigned supreme in the kitchen; oil was still burnt in the street lamps of Grosvenor square. There were no electric telegraphs, no postoffice money orders, no steel pens—in common use—no envelopes, no perambulators. There were no cheap newspapers, no shilling magazines, no post cards, no gutta-percha and waterproofs, and no paraffine candles. There was not an hotel in England where a lady could dine in a public room. There was no photography, no benzoline, no chloroform, no glycerine, no collodion and no guncotton. There were no mauve and no magenta dyes. There were no preserved meats, soups or vegetables. There was but little chocolate and no cocoa. Soda water was a shilling a bottle. There were no refrigerators, and no sewing machines. There were no keyless nor crystal-eased watches; no electro-gilding nor silvering, and no electrotyping. The steel fork in ordinary use had only two prongs. There were no stays that were not instruments of torture, and no walking boots for ladies. There was no Balbriggan nor Balmoral hosiery. There were only a few velocipedes, and there were no revolvers. There was no gutta-percha and very few cigars.

Beginnings.

Papers are giving wide circulation to an article entitled "Beware of Beginnings." The article is directed to young men and is intended for their benefit. The appropriateness of the advice depends entirely upon the character of the beginning a young man is going to make. If he is beginning to make a fool of himself by hanging over front gates until after midnight; by playing billiards until the small hours come on: by spending two dollars when he is only earning one; by loafing on the street and making a lout out of himself while he ought to be putting in the time at home; by driving fast horses when he ought to be walking; by drinking bad whiskey instead of cold water; by going in debt and throwing away his business character while he ought to be building up a reputation for business honor; by lying while he ought to be telling the truth—if you are beginning any of these things you ought to beware of them. But there is nothing to beware of in beginnings, if you are beginning to tell the truth; to trade honestly; to treat your neighbor as yourself; to be sincere in religion and politics; to stay at home at night; to avoid saloons; to be as pious and charitable on Tuesday as on Sunday; to prefer an open heart to hypocrisy; and to live pure, independent and industrious lives. You can toy with such beginnings all you choose. The more you get entangled in them, the better it will be for you. You can never begin too early in life to embrace them, and if you have neglected them you are never too old to begin. The bad beginnings are the ones to avoid, and the good beginnings are the ones to run after and hold on to.—*Quincy Modern Argo.*

A Former Slave of Jefferson.

Esther Jefferson, of St. Louis, Mo., died there recently, it is claimed, at the remarkable age of 117 years. The case of Aunt Esther, as she was called, is worth more than a passing notice, not only because her alleged longevity is authenticated by very strong evidence, but also because she was a slave of Thomas Jefferson, from whom she took her name, and, with the rest of Mr. Jefferson's slaves, was sold at auction after his death. Esther Jefferson and her husband subsequently earned money enough to buy their own freedom. A permit, signed by Henry Chouteau, clerk of the St. Louis Circuit Court, in 1831, gives permission to Esther Jefferson, a negress, sixty-nine years of age, "to live in the State of Missouri as long as of good behavior, and no longer." If the age stated in the permit is correct, the former slave of Thomas Jefferson was fully as old as she is now said to have been.

TIMELY TOPICS.

The statement is given that more candy is made and eaten in the United States than in all the rest of the world combined. Boston manufacturers consume about 4,000 tons annually, New York about 7,000 tons and Chicago does a large business in the same field. The exports from the United States to Europe include "the best French candies."

The Prussian government appears determined to make sure that the army shall not, like the French soldiery, be permeated by the leaven of democratic ideas. The troops stationed in Berlin have been forbidden to read the Liberal newspapers, and their quarters are to be searched at regular times for the prohibited journals and for other objectionable publications. Severe punishment is promised those with whom such articles are found.

There are more than a million Welsh speaking people in Great Britain. In the Isle of Man twenty-five per cent. of the population in 1871 understood Manx. In the same year it was computed that not more than five thousand persons could read Irish, and no newspaper was published in that language, whereas, in 1851 there was scarcely a county in which Irish was not more or less spoken. Now it is scarcely heard except in the extreme west. Clare, Galway, Donegal, Kerry, Mayo and the western islands are the strongholds of the ancient language.

"Blind with rage" meant something in a Paris workshop one afternoon some weeks ago. An overseer of the works, finding that one of the men had not finished a piece of work which was urgently required, fell into such a state of fury as to strike him in the face. Almost in the very act of striking the blow, he staggered back, shouting for aid and complaining that he could not see. The workmen came round him with offers of assistance, but nothing could be done. It was certain that he had suddenly lost the use of both his eyes. Medical evidence showed that some of the blood vessels behind the eye had burst, and that the blood had flooded the interior cavities of the eyeballs.

An aeronaut named L'Estrange recently met with an extraordinary escape from death in Australia. In the presence of thousands of spectators he made an ascent from the agricultural grounds on the St. Kilda-road, in the balloon Aurora—the same, it is said, which was used to convey dispatches during the Franco-Prussian war. When the balloon had attained the great altitude of a mile and three-quarters it suddenly collapsed, the gas bursting through its side; but the parachute came into play, and, instead of the wreck falling like a stone, it went down in a zigzag course, and finally struck a tree. Women screamed and fainted, some fell on their knees with their hands clasped in prayer, while hundreds of men rushed into the government domain expecting to find a mangled body, but to their astonishment they discovered L'Estrange alive and almost unhurt.

According to the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, a German, named Karl Steinbach, has made an important discovery in photography. After years of study and experiment he has succeeded in obtaining a chemical composition, by means of which a mirror image may be fixed and sold as a photograph. With this composition the mirror surface is painted, and the back part of the mirror receives also a coating of oil. The mirror thus prepared is held before the person who is to be photographed. The oil coating evaporates, and the likeness of the person remains in natural colors on the light surface. The image, so fixed, is brought in a bath, and is exposed half an hour to sunlight, before delivery. A rich capitalist in Peru, it is said, has acquired this invention for $400,000, and large establishments are to be formed in North and South America for carrying it out.

The Two Mill-Owners.

There were two men (about 1838), Stickpenny & Whewell, who owned a sawmill near Old Town, Maine, in common. The arrangement under which the mill was operated was that each one had the mill all to himself during the alternate weeks. Stickpenny was a methodical old chap, Whewell was a shrewd, investigating young man. The mill was run by a crude, rough kind of an undershot wheel that gave very little power for the amount of water used, so that the water was often short. Whewell wanted to put in a new iron spiral vent wheel then just coming out, but Stickpenny would have nothing to do with it. "It wasn't going to lay out money for any job as that." Finally, Whewell said he would pay all the bills, to which Stickpenny at last agreed, "but provided you put the wheel in in your week." So the new wheel was put in, and Whewell, being of a mechanical turn of mind, experimented with it, and soon found that by plugging up some of the orifices the saw went through the log faster than when they were all open. So he plugged them up during his week, and always pulled the plugs all outagain during Stickpenny to operate with. Soon it began to be noticed that somehow or other Whewell always managed to saw a couple of thousand feet more of lumber in his week than ever Stickpenny could, no matter how the pond was. Finally, Stickpenny went down to see Whewell about it.

Says he: "Whewell, how is it that you always manage to saw more lumber in a given time than I can when my turn is a round?" Says Whewell: "Don't you know how that is? Waal, I'll tell you. It's because you ain't been treatin' of me fairly on this matter. It's again nature. You can't expect the mill to saw as well for you as it does for them as do the square thing all around." Stickpenny wouldn't believe that and went away. But still the mill went on turning out regular more lumber for Whewell than Stickpenny managed to get out of it; so finally the latter came around and said: "What's your bill? I'll pay my share." He paid it, and thereafter Stickpenny managed to saw lumber just as lively as Whewell did. "Well," said the old fellow, "I always knew that the folks around here were all ag'in me, but I never thought the Almighty was;" and he died without finding out the explanation of it all.

An Old-Fashioned Election.

Mr. J. W. Barber, of New Haven, has kept, and still keeps, a diary which he began January 22, 1813. Among the entries is the following, that shows by contrast with the present, an improvement in the manner of observing an election:

1814, May 14. Election. Went to Hartford. Election was a three days' holiday, beginning on Thursday, when the Governor was inaugurated, and lasting through the week. The country people for miles around flocked to Hartford. There were always gathered more or less negroes and Indians, with their squaws, melancholy remnants of a dying race.

The Governor's Guards, in their British colonial uniform, red coats and short breeches, always paraded. During election gambling and drunkenness held a high carnival. Gambling-tables, with dice and liquor-stands, were in and around the State-House Square, dancing and fiddling going on hard by, "double shuffle and breakdown." Men and boys moved amid the throng with glasses and bottles of cherry-rum; tackled everybody to sell them a drink, making dives, half-a-dozen at a time, upon the countrymen coming in on horseback, and thirsty from the dust of the roads. By noon the liquor had got well circulated, when more or less fights took place, with pushing crowds, and seizures by the constables, and conveyances to the jail, followed by yelling, hooting, drunken bands.

JEROME PARK.

An Account and Description of the American Jockey Club's Grounds in New York.

It will be some time before horse-racing in America attracts the attention or assumes the importance that it has done in England. Not yet will the lawgivers of the nation in Congress assembled follow the example of the English Lords and Commons, and dissolve their august assemblage for the purpose of hastening to the race-track on an American "Derby day." Nevertheless, racing is fast becoming a national sport with us, possessing more interest year by year, and being more generally attractive to all classes of pleasure-seekers. In Jerome Park we have an embryo Epsom Downs, and although its visitors may be counted by hundreds when compared to the great throngs that accumulate on the English race-courses, it is all the same a center of fashionable interest, and an institution that has done much toward affording amusement.

Jerome Park was named in honor of the public-spirited millionaire who suggested the idea, bought the property, made the improvements, built the course, and erected the buildings at his own expense. This gentleman—Mr. Leonard W. Jerome—was always fond of horses, and his stables were quoted far and near. In the vicinity of the pleasant village of West Farms, Westchester county, nestling in the beautiful Harlem valley, he found a farm known thereabouts as Bathgate, the approaches to which run through a singularly romantic and picturesque country, guarded by bold bluffs, made beautiful by the winding river, and bound to the metropolis by the iron bands of railways, dotted with trees, and commanding a large expanse of view. Having seen and fancied it he bought it, and in addition the adjoining two thousand acres that sweep further up the country, on whose hither boundary lies the Fifth Avenue Boulevard, and along whose side line races the swift Harlem cars.

The property once secured, Mr. Jerome broached to a few friends the idea of establishing an American Jockey Club, under whose direction annual races should be held, for the proper conduct and honorable supervision of which the club should be held responsible. Very quietly and with the knowledge of a very few people Mr. Jerome proceeded with the work. He sent for Mr. Wheatley, well known throughout the country as a man of large experience and sound judgment in horse matters, and with him prepared a design for the course. The result was such as might have inspired experts in the business of landscape gardening with envy. It is centrally located, roads from many points of the compass tend directly toward it, the cars steam by it, and teams are driven there daily from all parts of the surrounding country. The course, made expressly and entirely for running, is novel in design, and necessarily so on account of the lay of the land. It has a long stretch, with a double curve like an elongated figure 8. It lies about a quarter of a mile from the main road, the principal entrance being on a new avenue, now made 100 feet in width from the Central bridge over the Harlem river.

The grand stand is on the east side of the course, and is 450 feet in length by forty-five feet in width, with two tiers or galleries of seats, and will accommodate 8,000 persons. It is divided into three sections, the center one of which is exclusively for the members of the club and their families; the other sections are for the public. The front facing the track presents an open colonnade, two stories high, supported by ornamental iron columns, surmounted by a cornice and pediments on the center and each end, presenting a very airy and unique appearance. The entrance to the stand is on the east front, and access is obtained to the galleries by wide, easy and spacious staircases. On the first floor are the ticket-offices and refreshment-rooms, containing every convenience for the comfort of visitors. The galleries are fitted up with comfortable seats, from all of which a perfect view of the course and surrounding grounds is obtained. Immediately opposite the stand, on the bluff above-mentioned, are the club grounds, on which are the clubhouse and other buildings for the exclusive use of the members of the club, including an observatory some fifty feet in height, from which a fine view of the surrounding country can be obtained. The stands for judges, timekeepers and starters, and for the accommodation and convenience of the members of the press, are in keeping with the style of the grand stand. At the north of and adjoining this latter structure is an open stand to accommodate 2,500 persons, and also several private boxes, having a perfect view of the home-stretch.

Further up the valley, to the north and in view of the stand, are located the stables which are built in detached groups, each stable containing ten stalls of twelve by sixteen feet each, and surrounded by sheds ten feet in width; and kitchens for the trainers and others. Adjoining the stables is a half-mile exercising track. The course is surrounded by an open picket fence ten feet high. The ticket-offices are situated at convenient places on the main avenue and road, affording the facilities to the public. The club-house faces the track, and is supplemented by a large stand, which affords ample accommodation to such of the members as prefer it. Taken altogether, the arrangements are most complete. From the sleeping apartments for the hostlers and the comfortable stables for the horses up to the preparations made for the club and the grounds Jerome Park may well challenge comparison with any of the great race-courses of England and Europe. The stables are built in the most careful and substantial manner. They are seven in number, four being on the northwest side and three on the north side of the track. They have been constructed with due attention to equine comfort and convenience, and nothing in the way of improvement has been spared. The sleeping apartments for the attendants and grooms are partitioned off from the stables, and the kitchens are built in between and at the rear of the main buildings. The whole has a plain but substantial board fence running along its front side, for the purpose of preventing visitors from annoying the horses.

Jerome Park was opened on Tuesday, September 25, 1866, and the "inauguration" meeting extended over the 26th, 26th, 28th and 29th. The racing was renewed on October 1. There was an immense attendance on the opening day. The great race was called the inauguration race—four-mile heats, for all ages. Three years, 90 pounds; 4 years, 104 pounds; 5 years and upward, 114 pounds. The race resulted as follows: Kentucky, 1; Fleetwing, 2 2; Onward, 3 3; Idlewood, distanced. Asteroid, considered to be Kentucky's great rival, had met with an accident, and was unable to start.

Fortunately for Mr. Jerome's novel enterprise, the weather was fine. This undoubtedly had much to do with the crowds that pressed to the scene, and there was another feature which did much toward stamping the undertaking with success. This was the encouragement given to the meeting by the ladies of New York city. Hitherto, for obvious reasons, it had not been the custom for ladies to attend the races in any large numbers. The police regulations had not been good, and were not enforced; the crowds on the race-courses were always more or less rough and reckless, and no comfort or pleasure could be derived which in the least ompensated for the risks run in getting out and coming back. Under Mr. Jerome's leadership the club had made racing comfortable and respectable, and the presence of the ladies of New York city gave it the indorsement necessary to make it a popular and reputable recreation. Never before was there a greater array of feminine beauty lent to the inauguration of what must always be considered a peculiarly male amusement.

One feature that marked inauguration day at Jerome Park was the presence of General Grant, then commander-in-chief of the army, who came on from Washington expressly to attend the meeting; another the presence of the great tragedienne Ristori.

The races at Jerome Park thus brilliantly inaugurated have since become a most popular institution, attended by the beauty, talent and wealth of our city.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Tortured by the Zulus.

A Frenchman belonging to the British army in South Africa was captured by the Zulus, but afterward made his escape. The story of his adventures, as told in a London letter, is as follows: After all our mounted men had been put to rout on the said day, Col. Weatherley's men were completely hemmed in, and fought with undaunted bravery to the last man. Only one man escaped death—a Frenchman named Grandier. The Zulus, who were concerting an attack the next day on Kambula, would not kill Grandier, but made him a prisoner, to be brought before Cetywayo to be dealt with by him. He was kept a prisoner on this mountain until the impi returned back to it again after attacking Kambula Hill. When he was brought before Cetywayo the latter questioned him seriously concerning this column. He was asked by the king if he had had enough of it. Cetywayo thinking at this time that the impi he sent to attack this column had completely annihilated us; but never was he more chagrined than when, while in the act of questioning the Frenchman, the tidings of the grand defeat of his best warriors were related to him. The Frenchman says that Cetywayo nearly cried on hearing such unexpected news, and he got greatly enraged on hearing that Umbelini was killed. The king further questioned him as to the actual strength of our column, to which the Frenchman replied that we were near 3,000 strong, and could defy the whole Zulu army. Cetywayo gave him to understand that he knew all about the reinforcements coming by showing him a lot of papers. The king also told him that the Dutch and Zulus were going to combine, and, after killing all the English, he would turn round and kill all the Dutch and have all the country to himself. This Frenchman says that a good many Zulus at the king's kraal can read and speak better English than he can, so that accounts for their information with regard to the reinforcements coming here. But it is a very strange thing how Cetywayo can get possession of these papers. I think some underhand work must be going on somewhere. It would be a good job if the party were found out and made an example of.

Cetywayo kept his prisoner for eight or ten days, and every night he was stripped naked and both his hands and feet were bound together. In the morning all the women and a few men would come and give him some severe blows to make him rise up, after being out in the cold all night and quite numbed from its effects. The women used to pull small portions of hair at a time out of his head and whiskers, causing him great pain, the men pointing their assegais and going through the form of how they should kill him.

At length the time arrived for Cetywayo to decide what he should do with him, and, forming a ring, with the prisoner in the center, they told him that he should be sent under an escort of women to Umbelini's party with full instructions how they should kill him and avenge the death of Umbelini, at the same time showing him how they would commence killing him by cutting small pieces off his legs and arms, and these continue till the whole body was sacrificed in the same manner. The escort from there proce

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., July 10, 1879.

Jeff. Davis is not a candidate for Senator which prevents some of the stalwarts from falling into spasms, and the rads can't flop the bloody shirt in Ohio, which makes them feel bad.

The people can be trusted to vote for Presidents and Governors, but when it comes to the election of members of Congress, Republicans contend there must be marshals and bayonets, at least in districts where Democrats have a majority.

Under a tax law passed by the Legislature and now in force, mortgages promissory notes, bills, bonds, judgments, articles of agreement, accounts bearing interest, shares of stock, public loans, etc., (except United States loans,) and all other moneyed capital in the hands of individuals in the State, are made taxable for State purposes at the rate of 4 mills on the dollar, but are exempted from all other taxation; and banks may pay, in lieu of the above, a tax of six-tenths of one per cent. on the par value of their shares, thus securing the exemption of shares, capital and profits from any other taxation.

The will of the late Prince Imperial of France was opened a few days ago. His whole property was left to his mother Eugenie. The Prince in his will appoints Prince Victor Napoleon as his successor. We think there will be many a slip betwixt the cup and the lip, before Prince Victor gets on the throne of republican France. We would not give one year's subscription to the Reporter for his chances, for France is getting stronger and firmer every day as a republic.

From Monday's dailies we condense this chapter of crime: In New York a brutal husband beat his wife to death. In Kingston, N. Y., a shoemaker interfered in a domestic quarrel between a man and his wife which ended by killing one of the combatants. In New York jealousy drove a man to shooting his wife. In Alden N. Y., a man shot his wife and then blew his own brains out. Mrs. Samuel Bergy, of Freeport, Mich., shot and instantly killed two of her children, fatally wounded another, and then shot herself. She is presumed to have been insane, as evidence of insanity was discovered some time since in her attempt to murder her brother with a carving knife.

Charly Ross has been found again. The report says: At East Farnham, Quebec, there is a boy who says his name is Charley Ross, and he answers the description of the missing boy very well. He says he was brought from New York by two men a long time ago. He lives with a man who cannot speak English and is reticent and sullen when questioned about the boy or himself. He says he does not know or care who the boy is. He is paid $150 for keeping the boy, drafts being sent to him from New York every six months. These drafts are signed "Edward Pierson," and are payable at Molson's Bank, Montreal. Mr. Ross and parties are expected to investigate the matter.

Gov. Hoyt on 28 ult., vetoed the bill abolishing the store order system. This bill intended to secure to operators and laborers in mines and manufactories of iron and steel the payment of their money at regular intervals in the lawful money of the U. S. The governor in his veto says:

"The act is special and within constitutional prohibition. Even if general it would be open to valid objection as being contrary to the genius of our free government and as based upon a theory subversive of the true principles of our constitution in that it denies the laborer the right to sell his labor to whom he pleases and for such prices and on such terms as seem good to him without molestation, hindrance or restriction.

This bill, in my judgement, interferes with the free employment of capital, arbitrarily controls trade, substitutes legislation for the laws of supply and demand, and is the beginning of a system of paternal government at variance with our political institutions, which always proved when tried, injurious alike to the employed as well as the employer. Believing it to be not only in conflict with the constitution, but also contrary to public policy and the true theory of free government, I am compelled to withhold my approval."

The idea of calling Major Forster's loyalty in question by republicans who never smelt rebel powder or who had their teeth pulled for fear of being drafted, is as laughable as any thing can be. Maj. Forster was a gallant soldier in the Mexican war and showed that he had lost none of his pluck or patriotism by entering the Union army. But because the Major votes the democratic ticket he is pronounced disloyal by men who have not as much real patriotism and courage in their whole bodies as Maj. Forster has in one of his toe-nails. Yet this is the usual style of nomination that a certain class of "loyal" republicans make of democrats who served their country upon the tented field, simply because they see it is not in keeping with their patriotic sentiments to vote the radical ticket. Gen. Ewing another hero of two wars, is now denounced as a rebel because the Ohio democrats have nominated him for governor, while their "loyal" stay-at-home candidate, who kept hidden as far away from the rebel guns as possible is set up as a loyalist and patriot. So it was with Gen. M'Clellan, and hundreds of other gallant democrats who entered the army and afterwards were slandered simply because they did not subscribe to the radical bloody-shirt style of politics. Thus do some men show their meanness and ingratitude.

The secretary of the interior received information to the effect that the thieving bands of white desperadoes are again at work among the Red Cloud Sioux Indians, stealing horses and provisions from them. About 700 horses have already been stolen, and these depredations are continuing to an alarming extent. Efforts will immediately be made to suppress the mischief and recapture the lost property.

The Utica minister's association have decided to preach no more sermons at funerals but to deliver them afterwards in the church if desired by the friends of the dead.

A shocking affair occurred at the slaughter house of Henry Gansenheiser, at West Somerville. Henry White, was leading a bull into the slaughter house with a rope around its horns, when the cord accidentally became loosened and the animal caught White below the navel with one of its horns and ripped his body completely open, causing instant death.

OUR RAILROAD.

Early in the spring we were informed that the Penn'a railroad company was negotiating for the Snowshoe railroad, and that a consumation of such lease would be followed at once by a completion of our road from Spring Mills to Bellefonte. Besides this we have had the usual promises from headquarters, that our road would undoubtedly be extended this summer. As there were scores of these promises on hand untulfilled, we placed so little reliance on them that we ceased to give further promises any attention in the columns of the Reporter, and felt like looking upon them as fish-stories, until we saw the actual work of extension commenced under pick, cart and Irishman. And thus we feel yet. A recent article in the Philadelphia *Record* relative to the lease of the Snowshoe road and its effect upon the extension of the Penns Valley road having attracted some attention, we copy here what the *Record* says. The *Record* tells us that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company may and may not build a road to connect Bethlehem with the Pennsylvania railroad, but whether they do or do not the latter corporation have evidently resolved to carry their private war against the Road at once "into Africa." The coal company is to be squelched by an active competition in all their profitable business, and annoy in every possible way that a powerful company can devise for the worriment of a less successful rival. Ever since the execution of the recent lease giving the Reading Company control of the Bound Brook route, the managers of the Pennsylvania road have been seeking various methods for that revenge which should pay them a profit while at the same time they destroyed values for the Reading Company. They have, in pursuance of this scheme, agreed to build a branch road to Germantown, with all kinds of accommodation, by which they will not only obtain a large proportion of the local traffic but will secure to themselves the New York traffic of that suburb. The competition for local passengers will be no less to the Pennsylvania Railroad, though it will cause the guarantors of the Germantown and Norristown Road to feel how onerous a burden they bear. Besides this, it is said that the Pennsylvania Railroad will complete the Penns Valley Road to Bellefonte. For several weeks negotiations have been going on between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad Company, and in the event of their success the latter will go into the hands and under the management of the Pennsylvania Company. Very important changes in the management of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek, the Tyrone and Clearfield the Bald Eagle Valley and Snow Shoe roads, it is said, will take place immediately upon the closing of the lease with the Snow Shoe Company. The road from Bellefonte to Spring Mills will be completed at once, thus opening up a new and shorter route from the east to the bituminous coal regions of the State. Rumor has it that all the arrangements were recently completed and agreed upon between the Pennsylvania and the Snow Shoe Company, and that the necessary papers giving the former a lease of the latter with all its coal rights and privileges for 99 years were being drawn up.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania and all others in favor of an Honest Currency and the faithful discharge of National Obligations, and opposed to Communism and the Restoration to Power in the National Government of the influences which procured the rebellion of 1861, are requested to send delegates apportioned accordingly to their representation in the Legislature, to a Convention to meet at Harrisburg, at 12 m. on the 23d day of July next, to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer, and transact such other business as may be brought before them.

M. S. QUAY,
Chairman State Committee.

Fine boy, master Quay, step up to the head of the class of stalwarts. Moorish mothers could not adopt any thing better to frighten their children than by reading your call to them. But let the Reporter have a moment to analyze it: When you speak of an honest currency do you mean that the bondholder shall be paid in gold and the laborer in rag money, as once your party enacted?

When you speak of a faithful discharge of national obligations do you have reference to the little episode between the republican state officials and the parties who had lent the commonwealth gold and you repudiated the obligation to pay them in the same kind of money, and besides that treasurer Kemble sent them an insulting snub for asking you to faithfully discharge your "national obligations"?

When you speak of opposition to Communism do you refer to the riots a few years ago which the republican authorities were afraid to enterfere with and could have nipped in the outstart, but permitted them to spread over the country before making any earnest attempt to put them down? You didn't interfere in time because you were afraid of loosing the Communistic vote.

When you speak of the "Restoration to Power in the National government of the influences which procured the rebellion," do you mean the appointment to places of power by your party of the worst of rebel guerileas, Moseby, of the great rebel military leader Longstreet, of the appointment of rebel General Key as post master general, and of appointing dozens of other rebel leaders to places, by the Grant and Hayes administrations? If you don't mean that then pray what do you mean by your bosh?

DEGREES AT STATE COLLEGE

THE RECIPIENTS OF THE PRIZES AND THE CHANGES IN THE FACULTY.

The degree of bachelor of science has been conferred by the State College upon Messrs. Litzell, Greenwalt, Johnstonbaugh and Smith; bachelor of arts, Messrs. Foster, Heiston and Houtz; master of science, William Calder, jr., of Harrisburg, master of arts, Ellis T. Orvis, of Bellefonte, and Charles M. Calder, of Chicago. J. G. Burkett, of Stormstown, Pa., received the arithmetic prize; Miss Agnes McCormick the McAllister; E. D. Blair, of Williamsport, and Robert Tait, of Norfolk, Va., the agricultural (equally divided); James L. Hamill, Lemont, Pa., the Kaine; W. E. Gray, of Stormstown, and Robert Tait, the presidents; J. G. White, Milroy, Pa., the Orvis; Neville C. Davison, Pittsburg, the natural science; and Thomas C. Houtz, Lemont, the physics. John W. Heston, of the present graduating class, becomes principal of the preparative department, vice F. C. Esmond, resigned. Charles F. Reeves, M. S, a former graduate of the college, and at present perfecting his education at Heidelberg, Germany, was elected by the executive committee to fill the chair of professor of modern languages, vice Colonel A. Grabouski, resigned. Isaac A. Harvey, M. A., of Lock Haven, to the chair of Latin and history, vice J. S. Dean, M. A., resigned. Two new professorships were established, one for physics, the other for horticulture. A number of applications have been received by the executive committee, but as yet no appointments have been made to fill the positions.

Last Week Senator Lamar returned from Mississippi and reports that he was surprised at the extent of the exodus fever and at the prospects for the future in this regard. He says the colored people are being excited to the highest pitch by the stories of the land of milk and honey they will find in Kansas. Recently a white man carrying a red flag marched through one section of the State spreading the report that the Government had taken up the exodus question and would from that time on furnish all who wished to go to Kansas with free transportation and a supplied farm on their removal to that promised land. The day and hour when the free train would pass was announced, and at that time hundreds of negroes swarmed along the line of the road for miles only to be informed by the railway people that there was no free train.

The usual 4th of July accidents and fires are announced. Fires from firecrackers, wounds from bursting guns and cannon, and one girl fatally burned by her dress being set on fire from a cracker thrown under her by boys. Saying nothing of the black eyes, bloody noses, bruised heads and faces at Pleasant Gap and other places.

The Pennsylvania Editorial Association held its annual re-union at Cape May June 24—27th. The meeting was a tripartite one and a joint excursion from Philadelphia consisting of the associations of New Jersey, New York, and this state. The place of rendezvous of our state organization was at the Girard House. On the morning of 25 a special train left Philadelphia for Cape May, consisting of some 10 cars, crowded with editors, their wives, daughters, and representatives of the press. Subsequent trains added to the number of excursionists all of whom, numbering over 600, made the large and magnificent Stockton House, at the Cape, their head quarters. The weather was delightful, and the program so admirably planned by so competent an organizer as Mr. R. S. Minimin, Sec'y of the Penn'a Association, was successfully carried out. At the Cape all kinds of recreative amusements were in store for the large party of excursionists, consisting of parlor entertainments, drives on the beach, sailing on the Atlantic, bathing, fishing, balls and banquets. There was no conduct to mar the pleasure of any one—no drinking. It was one of the largest editorial gatherings ever held, the writer having the pleasure to add one to the number, and partaking of the enjoyments. The toasts and speeches at the banquet were of finest order.

The fraternity were shown every attention by the officers of the Penn'a R.R. Co., who have the proud distinction of running one of the best regulated and safest roads in the world. The Company with its characteristic liberality placed every facility at the disposal of the excursionists to make the "run" an enjoyable one, for which they have the warmest thanks of the three associations, and every individual member tips his hat in acknowledgement to Mr. L. P. Farmer, F. J. M'Wade, and other officers of the Penn'a RR. Co.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

THE DEMOCRATS SATISFIED WITH THE RESULTS OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

Washington, July 1.—Congress has at last adjourned and the Democrats are satisfied that if they have not obtained all they sought through the extra session they have at least obtained the passage of laws which ought to prevent the use of troops and deputy marshals at the polls during the coming year and which will give the people of the Southern States impartial jurors. The question as to whether troops and deputy marshals will be used depends upon the construction of the laws by the Executive. In the veto of the first Judicial Expenses bill Mr. Hayes took the ground that the main objection to the bill consisted in the fact that it prohibited the incurring of any liability for the payment of marshals and their deputies. He saw no objection in the prohibition of the use of the money appropriated, for he said that under section 3,732 of the Revised Statutes the Government would have the right to incur a liability for their payment, because that section authorizes contracts in the absence of appropriations, or in case of a deficiency in appropriations, to pay officers for the discharge of duties imposed upon them by a general law. The duties of marshals and their deputies were thus imposed. The right of the Government to incur a liability for their payment followed. Now, however, he takes the ground that he can incur no liabilities and make no contract, and that therefore the courts are to be deprived of the marshals. It is the opinion of the Democratic leaders that so far as special deputies for the enforcement of the election laws are concerned the existing law prohibits their employment in the absence of an appropriation for their payment.

The opinion of the party in Congress concerning the effect of the Army Appropriation bill was very decidedly given to-day by Senator Eaton, who said he had been greatly deceived when he voted for the bill if it permitted the use of troops at the polls for any purpose whatever. This statement was brought out by a question put to him by Senator Carpenter, who was sitting in consultation with Mr. Conkling. It is also the stalwart Republican opinion, for Mr. Carpenter said he fully concurred with Mr. Eaton, and Mr. Conkling nodded his head, as much as to say that that was indeed the effect of the bill which Mr. Garfield induced the President to sign. While the repeals sought, therefore, have not been obtained, it is the opinion of the Democrats that they have made a very substantial gain, for if the President does not flagrantly violate the law which he has signed, he cannot use the troops for any purpose at the polls. Although the elections to be held this year are such that the President would not probably feel called upon to interfere with them and with the army, he cannot refuse next year to sign the measure which he has approved this year, and thus the absence of the troops from the polls at the coming Presidential election is assured.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune gives an account of one of those horrible sun dances in which some of the Indian tribes indulge. The one about which he writes took place in the second week of this month at the Pine Ridge Agency, in Dakota Territory. The self-appointed victims, as usual, allowed their flesh to be cut and ropes to be put through the holes and they then threw their weight on these ropes until the flesh and skin gave way. Some of the warriors fainted several times before their purpose was accomplished. These heathenish rites are quite as terrible as those which were practised in India in connection with the worship of Juggernaut until the British government put and end to them. Is there any reason why the United States authorities should not interfere, at least so far as to compel the Indians to practise their barbarites beyond the Federal jurisdiction?

A Husbandman, an agricultural journal of high character, says of the Perfected Butter Color of Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt: "All reports which we have received from the use of this article give it high praise." Mr. A. W. Cheever, of the New England Farmer concurs in the commendation.

UP GOES GRAIN.

Grain will not be so high this year, we trust, as to make its price oppressive to the needs of our own people, but it will certainly be sufficient to make producers and carriers reasonably happy. One hundred million dollars' worth will be wanted in France, as the Ministry already declares, because of a bad year in that country; and one of the explanations given in the British House of Commons of the distress in England now felt is that the year has been a very bad with the farmers. Throughout Europe there has been all summer unfavorable weather, and as this is the real source of the trouble in England and France, the same trouble, a deficient harvest, though we do not new actually learn the fact, will perhaps be found to have been experienced as widely as the common cause has prevailed. Our year, on the contrary, will be an extremely good one; and as the greatest part of the deficiency in Western Europe will certainly be made up from this side we shall be able to send to the people beyond the sea all they need without such a drain upon our resources as to make grain dear for our own people.—So says the Herald.

Quinine is on the free list at last, and a man may now shake with ague without the additional depression caused by the thought that the medicine to cure him costs a great deal more than it should, merely because one or more medicine makers want to keep foreign preparations of the drug out of the country.

An oriental traveller describes this busy scene, witnessed on historic shores: "Our steamer landed on a beach which was the port of Antioch, where the disciples were first called Christians. There was no town at the water's edge, no people, no wharf. The passengers and the merchandise were put ashore in lighters, which ran up into the sand. A troop of camels, with their drivers, lay on the beach, ready to transfer the goods into the interior. Among the articles landed were boxes marked 'Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.,' showing that they contained medicines and whence they came. These with other goods were hoisted on the backs of camels, for transportation to Antioch. Thus the skill of the West sends back its remedies to heal the maladies of populations that inhabit those Eastern shores, whence our spiritual manna came."—Windsor (Vt.) Chronicle.

A strange disease has made its appearance among the horses of Harrisburg within the past month, and which it seems baffles the skill of veterinary surgeons. It attacks horses by rendering them stiff and sore all over as it from "foundering," locking their jaws after a short time throwing them into a series of spasms which generally end in death.

A team of horses was recently found tied to a tree in the woods up in Tioga county. One of the poor brutes had just died from starvation, and the other's life was only saved by careful treatment. The whole affair is surrounded with mystery, as to who left them there, or who they belong to.

If you are sick, Read the Kidney-Wort advertisement in another column, and it will explain to you the rational method of getting well. Kidney-Wort will save you more doctor's bills than any other medicine known. Acting with specific energy on the Kidneys and Liver, it cures the worst diseases caused by their derangement.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Absence during the week of our issue of the 26 ult., and the customary suspension during the week following throws upon our hands a number of communications some of which we are obliged to omit, because they would be too old now and others to cut down on account of their length.

FRANKLIN & MARSHALL COLLEGE Commencement, of which a long communication has been sent us, we omit all excepting that which relates to the part taken by some of Centre county's sons, which we gladly give space to, below. Our young friends, Messrs. Musser, Vonada, Hosterman and Gebble were members of the graduating class and passed through the exercises with great credit:

Oration—"National Indications"—Harvey Musser, Aaronsburg, Pa. In well-directed sarcasm the orator leveled his battery against the false fears of national decadence that are forever being agitated by the alarmists of every age. Years ago it was the curse of slavery that was to prove the overthrow of our republican institutions; more recently it was the financial question that threatened our prosperity; and the danger to be apprehended from the growth of socialistic ideas has not been overlooked. The speaker ridiculed all such false notions of national calamity, and his faith in the perpetuity of our institution was based upon the invincibility of *vox populi*. Calm deliberation and correct enunciation marked the delivery of this excellent production. The speaker was well remembered in the way of flowers.

Oration—"Never at Rest"—Philip J. Vonada, Zion, Pa. The restless activity of the forces of nature, as seen in the ever-moving spheres and the rushing torrents were first depicted; nor can society remain fixed, but must forever move onward. All the world's a stage, and all the men and women are actors; our lives should be of constant activity; every individual has a mission to perform When all shall have ended here will there then be rest? While the trials and disappointments of this sphere of life will have passed away, it cannot be that the immortal minds of the world's greatest men will be suffered to remain at rest; there must be a new order of things under which the God given minds of men will go on and on searching out Him who is all in all. The usual floral tribute rewarded this speaker's effort.

First Franklin Oration—"The Weakness and Strength of Man"—Wm. P Hosterman, Penn Hall, Pa. Nothing is so weak and yet so strong as man. The fruition and blessings, that spring from the exchange of service for service and from the communion of soul with soul and spirit with spirit in family, state and church, alone inspire man with life and vigor to grow strong, to become the prophet and discoverer of law and order, to trust in God.

To think the truth, to see the beautiful, to will the good, is never failing strength He ever thinks with more vigor and efficiency. We all look forward to the day when the effulgence of the mind like the rising of a new sun shall illuminate this dark face of nature that but few shadows shall remain to veil her laws. But thought more free than air, more penetrating than fire and more swift than lightning, does not portray the full power of man. He manifests aesthetic strength in his music, nature, fashion, art. He has will power, which alone brings victory and saves life in its struggle from destruction. To think the truth is strength of mind, to see the beautiful is buoyancy of soul, but to will the good is the quintessence and sublimation of all man's strength. Never failing strength consists in thinking the truth, in seeing the beautiful, in willing the good.

Marshall Oration—"Compensation"—Aaron E. Gobble, Penn Hall, Pa. When Archimedes ran through the streets of Syracuse crying "Eureka! Eureka!" he had just discovered a law that runs through the whole universe, and may be traced to the Creator; that law is the law of compensation. Its operation may be observed in every phase of material, of animal and of vegetable life. Not a word falls from our lips without its effect; every moral and physical action is sure of its punishment or reward. The law of compensation works as truly in the social life as it does in holding of the planets in their places. The speaker's treatment of this subject in all its ramifications was marked by logical research and philosophical thought. He was attentively listened to, and liberally rewarded in the way of applause and flowers.

LEWISBURG COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES. To S. F. Forgeus, of Lackawanna county, we are indebted for a written report of the Commencement Exercises, University of Lewisburg, but being received too late for our issue of 26 ult., and printing no paper last week, makes the matter too old for this issue, hence we will be pardoned for omitting this report, which, under other circumstances we would have gladly given an insertion. There being no Centre county participants, of course we omit even making extracts. The Commencement exercises at Lewisburg passed off brilliantly to all concerned, and were a magnificent treat to the immense crowd in attendance and add to the already wide fame of that Institution.

THE SCHOOL ACCOUNTS. We have before us an anonymous communication asking us to "go for the directors." If the writer has any thing to say that deserves public mention, he should say so in a proper way, and besides give us his name; our columns are not open for the gratification of persons who with a hidden hand seek to attack others, nor for venting private spites even when we have he name of the writer.

We next have before us a "vindication" from the Potter School Board upon the matter of giving publicity to the annual statement, to which we made reference several weeks ago. We alluded to the fact that the statement was printed far from home, and was not full and complete as the spirit of the law intends, and asked the reason for this slighting of the printing offices of our county, which are asked year in and year out to do a great deal of gratuitous work in behalf of our schools, and then seem to have no appreciation when a little job of printing is to be done, and which is sent to an office that pays no tax, neither gives our own local schools any other support. This we thought strange and asked for the reason. In a few days came a note explaining that Wickersham had managed by his well known game of farming, to create a little monopoly for a favorite, for this kind of work, having a sameness of form in items and "&c., &c.," that would cover a great deal. This radical head of our schools has managed to make a good thing for himself and favorites who keep up the Cameron machine, that he may be keptin the school department, for a long time. We then in the following issue explained how the boards in the state are trapped by this species of farming and the prices paid, and added that thus it was a fat thing, and that even for a single county alone, we or any other office would do similar work, in *that* manner, for less money. This explanation and criticism of Wickersham's farming for radical favorites, we intended should end the subject. However, we find before us a "vindication," "by order of the board." The vindication we did not deem necessary, as we already mentioned price and how boards were easily trapped by the Mogul at Harrisburg. But out of deference to the Board, the most of whom we always felt to be personally friendly towards us, we will allow them to be heard by furnishing their strong points, leaving out, to save space, what is of no moment, and end the subject with a brief reply, in the kindliest of feelings, to the notations:

1. The law on publishing reports is referred to, this we have frequently published, hence needs no space now.

2 "It does not seem reasonable that a little bill of $1.25 for composing statement should compose one of the items, * * * then some other tax payer might justly feel aggrieved at not seeing the amount paid for cleaning cess-pool at Potter's Mills."

We have great admiration for the fine delicacy and modesty with which the mention of a cess pool is withheld from a tucked-up report which even few will see, but can not imagine how this delicacy and modesty are lost by putting it in a newspaper article where every one, even the ladies, are to read it and be shocked by it

3. "To itemize all the important Jobs would make the report too cumbersome and expensive."

In this the board errs,—the report can be intelligently and satisfactorily itemized at an expense not exceeding $1.00 to $1.50 over what is paid for the jumble left for guess work under the "&c," and the mysterious "Other Expenses." The law was called into existence just because abuses were kept hidden under such headings in the books in many parts of the state, and the tax payers had to pay dearly for it. The spirit and intent of the law is to make the report plain to the humblest taxpayer, without a covering to hide anything such as the Wickersham Hazzard arrangement permits, and to save $1.00 or $2.00 for the sake of condensing, and leave the citizen in the dark—it is a kind of economy that does not economize, and the kind under which the officials at the state and national capitols so adroitly manage to cover up their crookedness. We would not accuse our board of any attempt to hide, only disapprove of their adopting a plan that permits others and their successors doing it.

4. "In these modern times we will call it the $1.25 to $10 fact."

This is an unjust comparison—taking an advertising rate to offset a job rate. We stated distinctly that for same class of work, properly itemized, to be intelligent, would cost $2.50 to $3.50; and if done in the jumble stereotype manner, always the same job, we could furnish it, alone for one county at $1 for the job, and under Hazzard's monopoly at 75 cts where the school board pays $1.25. Now that's it; but we would not advise the latter though it would be profitable to the printer, because its a jumble and defeats the intent of the law. Our rates for any kind of work have never been over the average charged in the state, and any imputation to the contrary would be unkind and unfounded.

5. The vindication then speaks of its purpose to economize and in triumph shouts, "Then with a banner flying in the breeze * * * on which we will inscribe POTTER SCHOOL DISTRICT, $320—CASH ON HAND."

The vindication favorably mentions the REPORTER'S advocacy of economy, for which the school fathers have our graceful bow—but economy does not mean that which will defeat the purpose of a good law, nor that which will pay wages that drives some of the best teachers from Potter township and makes good teacher's from outside give it a wide berth, and lets some of our school houses go to damage for want of spouting, and leaves the children's play-ground to the wallow of the pig and the blemish of cattle, and the school-room shabily furnished, and 50 years behind the times, merely that you can point to your banner "$320—Cash on hand," in the richest and largest district in the county. It is a fact that Potter district was long noted for furnishing its own children, out of a mistaken idea of economy, with some of the poorest houses in the county, and offering the lowest wages to competent teachers, and, for a long time, forced their own children to inhale the dust and gas of soft coal, sending them to their homes with pains and aches, simply because it was a little cheaper to buy soft coal than hard—sacrificing the health of our own offspring to a mistaken idea of economy. When a first class teacher was wanted and could not be had because other and poorer districts were more liberal in their wages, citizens had to supplicate the board to allow them the poor boon of paying the difference out of their own pockets,—this has been the case at Potters Mills, Centre Hall, and perhaps in other sub-districts, in order that "economy" might not force upon them novices in teaching

There is a fable of a visit to the miser's family. His furniture was shabby, his children in ignorance, the family denied all the ordinary comforts of life,—and when asked to explain the wrong he was doing himself as well as those whose protector and benefactor he should be, he calmly walked to his chest, and said he was giving the world a sample of economy and pointed to the "Cash on hand" as the result of it

We years ago opposed these wrongs and were met with the same cry "economy," and that has put us behind the most and poorer of our neighbors in school matters It is also a fact that the poorest districts in Bald Eagle valley, in most respects, have set examples in enlightened liberality that larger, older and much wealthier districts might pattern after with profit.

6 "As the result of our experiment we have that it sickened but one out of every four hundred tax-payers."

That means that if the report had been printed full and complete with every item plain, which would have cost perhaps $1.50 more than the Hazzard jumble, the additional cost of a little over one quarter of a cent upon each tax-payer would have sickened each one of them. Well, we don't estimate our people to be that kind of Shylocks, for they are always clamorous to know how their funds are used even unto to a cess-pool job. Now we commend to school boards this little notice from the Philipsburg *Journal*, viz.:

"The financial account of Rush township school district appears in to-days paper, and we believe shows as good if not the best account of any school district in the county."

Now that is an account that any school district can pattern after, and in which no tax-payer can fail to see just what was done, without any "&c., &c," and "Other Expenditures" lumped, and the little additional expense of which the Rush township board did not seem to think would "sicken" every tax-payer, else they would have feared public clamor and given them the Hazzard stereotype Our exchange papers show that many other school boards have the same liberal view of putting out their reports.

7. "Permit us to call the attention of your numerous readers to the fact that you are willing to do the same amount of work in the same manner as Hazzard & Son for nearly the same price."

You mistake us here—in our issue of 19 June we distinctly said that under Hazzard's plan we, or any office, would do it for far less—but the Wickersham Hazzard stereotype jumble is not what the tax-payer wants, nor in the spirit of the law, and only serves to create a speculation for a favorite who must bear his assessment with other favorites to carry elections for Wickersham's party.

Now when the home papers are continually called upon to open their columns gratuitously—and do it cheerfully—to the cause of local educational matters, not excepting a "vindication," and must pay hands for every type set, there seems to be no appreciation of such services in some quarters; in others we observe that liberality of feeling which characterizes the man. How much does Hazzard do in that line for the benefit of our county?

We suggest, in the most friendly manner, to our economical school fathers, with "$320 on hand" that perhaps if they were not a little too economical in another respect, as fathers, they would have more liberal views as school "dads"—we are told by a tax payer that the whole board has not more than two or three youngsters to educate! Now we protest, against such economy—it thins our schools and the U. S at that rate will never proudly point to 100 000 000 population, while they point to "$320—cash on hand" This $320 should not have been collected, or else put to paying competent teachers better wages, giving our children healthy rooms and better furniture, and the printer a little more so as to secure a satisfactory report. It is like the man in Scripture who buried his talent in the ground, and when the master came around pointed with pride to his "$320," but was rebuked because he did not put it to better use. There would be more pride in pointing to having the best teachers, the comfort and health of our children at school properly provided for, than the $320 to point at, and deficiencies on the other side, which the people—the intelligent people—will gladly pay for to avoid.

We have company in this, among the people of Potter, and some outside. Read:

"The Lewistown School Board has stuck up its annual statements, which about one tax-payer in twenty will look at"—*Lewistown Gazette.*

The annual statement of the old Board has been published by posters, instead of by newspaper advertisement, the board regarding the saving of a few dollars as of more importance than furnishing the taxpayers the desired information in a convenient form.—*Lewistown Democrat.*

We could copy similar notices from papers in Lehigh, Lycoming, Huntingdon and other counties; and from many other exchanges that have the school report advertised, complete, without any evidence that the board has any fears of any body getting "sick." The only doctor bills incurred in school matters we ever knew of were when boards were too economical to provide for ventilation and sickened the child with the gas and dust of cheap soft coal. We do not refer to these matters in any spirit of unkindness nor to any school district in particular, because there are many that are slow in keeping up with the progress of the age.

Report of State Sabbath School Convention, June 3 to 5, we must omit for reasons above.

THE NAPOLEONIC DYNASTY.

The Bonapartists Agreeing to Acknowledge Prince Jerome as the Head of the Napoleonic Dynasty — The Prince's Will.

London, July 1 1879.—The correspondent of the London *Times* at Paris says:—

A majority of the Bonapartists are understood to concur with M. Rouher in acknowledging Prince Jerome Bonaparte as chief of the Napoleonic dynasty They argue that the will of the late Prince Imperial, which asks the ex Empress Eugenie to co-operate with Prince Victor was written on the assumption that the testator would survive Prince Jerome Bonaparte This reasoning however, is considered a transparent excuse for the non-observance of the impracticable will of the Prince Imperial. M. Rouher's retirement from active politics is evidently owing to a feeling that he and Prince Jerome could not act together and the latter could not be set aside. What, between Prince Jerome Bonaparte's possible adherence to the Republic and the impossibility of the clerical section of the Bonapartists choosing a leader without sacrificing all hope of gaining the wishes of the Prince Imperial's will or provoking a distinct disavowal from Prince Victor, the Bonapartists are in one of the most perplexing positions ever occupied by any party."

WILL OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The Paris *Gaulois* publishes the codicil to the will of the Prince Imperial. He says:—"The duties which our house owes to our country will not lapse by my death; the arduous and glorious task of continuing the work of the first Napoleon will depend, in the event of my death, upon the oldest son of Prince Jerome Napoleon, who, by the laws of succession of our house, is my heir. I trust that my beloved mother, by seconding him in the discharge of the responsibilities and duties which in the event of my death, will devolve upon him, will give to me when I am no longer upon this earth, this last and supreme proof of her affection for me and of her love of France."

WARREN E. SMITH, OF HALIFAX, AND EVAN MORRIS, OF PITTSBURG, FOR ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS—SMITH THE WINNER.

[By telegraph to The Herald.]

Plympton, Mass., July 1, 1879.—The first race of the season at Silver Lake took place to-day, the contestants being Evan Morris, of Pittsburg, Pa., and Warren E. Smith, of Halifax. The race was for $1,000, in single scull shells, the distance three miles—one mile and a half and return. Smith won, after a very lively tussle, by half a length, in 21m. 5s.

A great conflagration is reported at Port au Prince.

A TERRIBLE STORM.

Minnesota and the Surrounding States Devastated.

St Paul, Minn., July 4.—A terrible storm of wind, rain and lightning swept over Dakotah, Minnesota, and portions of the surrounding states last night At Vass, Goodhue county, Minnesota, the church and orphanage were destroyed together with other buildings, Nine persons were killed and thirty injured by lightning and falling buildings At Winnebago one woman was killed.

At Mountain Lake, one man was killed.

At Redwing the damage is estimated at $100.000. The crops suffered badly.

At Menomee a house was carried away by the flood and twelve of the occupants have not since been heard from.

At Warrenstown three houses were blown away and a man and his daughter killed

At Lems Plymouth, Iowa, two young men were killed.

At other places houses, barns and trees were scattered to the winds and many persons were seriously injured in the region named.

TO OWNERS OF DOGS.

The owners of "useless curs" may find some consolation in the following laws in relation to dogs: The only special law on the subject of dogs is a recent act of the Legislature making them personal property after they have been registered All cases of injury as well as the rights of owners must be settled by commom law and some interesting questions are still in dispute. Thus it has not been settled whether a party has the right to enter the owner's premises and kill a dog known to be savage, but the right to shoot such a dog in the highway is established, as is also the liability of the owner for damage done by a savage dog, even on his own premises, if the party damaged is not himself negligent or in the pursuit of business—if not engaged in actual trespass.

The law in this regard goes still farther. If a dog known to be in the habit of barking at passing horses or vehicles, causing any damage, the owner is liable for all such damage, —a fact not generally known, and which cannot be too widely known. The law goes yet further than this as against the owner of a dog with any vicious tendency. Caleb Cushing was disturbed in Washington by the nightly barking of a dog, and on his motion the court enjoined the owner of the dog to keep him quiet at his peril.

Thus it will be seen that the common law affords ample legal protection to all who fear dogs, while the owners of vicious or dangerous animals have no rights which mankind are bound to respect save such as pertain to the sacredness of enclosed property.

The San Antonio *Express* states that the Texas cattle drive for the present season will be from 175,000 to 200,000 head. The great proportion of the drive will be yearlings and two-year-olds. Purchases have been rather light, as those who intended to buy are unwilling to pay what they consider high prices Holders are firm, and it is probable that buyers will wait until the cattle reach the north before investing.

The margin in the cattle driving business is so close that buyers hesitate before they close a contract. Profits are estimated by cents instead of by dollars, as in former years. Cattle in Western Texas, the *Express* says, are scarce, and with the present small profit many are advocating the propriety of stopping the drive entirely for a few years.

Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.
Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back.
Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and burns.
Camphor Milk costs 25 cts.; 5 bottles $1. Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind, and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache dizziness, sleeplessness, and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in $1.00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00 Ask your druggist for E F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. If he has it not, send to proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose three-cent stamp.

WORMS WORMS WORMS. E. F Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily with worms, and d not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus,—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms E F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm, write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup and if he has it not send to Dr. E F Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia. Pa Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.
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A PRICELESS JEWEL is a cake, and if you are without it you can neither buy nor sell any thing worth a cent, but you can obtain it by

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. July 10, '79.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '79" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1878, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Old Fellows Hall.
F. A. FOREMAN, Sec'y. J. F. ALEXANDER, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 327, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after, Jas. A. Keller-Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sec'y.

—Clothing made to order at Newman's by one of the best tailors from Philadelphia.

—Our trout score—largest number caught in one day, by 7 hours fishing. 100 trout.

—The price of nails has been advanced 10 cents per keg.

—We are informed of the death of Rev. Lane, some 20 years ago pastor of the Centre Hall Luth charge. His death was sudden, and happened week before last.

—If you wish a buggy or carriage that will stand wear and show finish, call upon Jno. T. Lee, at the Centre Hall coach shops.

—Some of our farmers are complaining of grasshoppers eating the young corn.

—The easiest thing one could get into at Pleasant Gap, on the 4th, was a fight.

—A correspondent informs us that the Howard Iron works are in blast again.

—Sheriff Spangler, David J. Meyer, our landlord, and D Garman, have each invested in a span of indian ponies.

—The price of coal has advanced 10 cents per ton.

—Mr. Daniel Lose of Farmer's Mills, has been seriously ill for some time. Also Mrs. Michael Harper of Aaronsburg.

— The Bush house has a big run—the numerous arrivals prove what we often said of it, that it is a first class place to stop at.

—J. L. Spangler orated before one of the literary societies of Dickinson Seminary, recently. The Democrat says all who heard the address praise it. Why not, for our young friend Jack knows how to do such things.

—Hay-making is over—the crop was light—owing to shortness of clover. Harvest is in full blast in our county, with the lightest wheat crop on record.

—Give the Standard Clothing Hall a call if you want chesp clothing. Goldman has an immense stock on hand, and has again put prices down to suit any one. Headquarters, opposite the Brockerhoff. Go soon, else you may miss a tip-top bargain.

—On last Saturday morning the dwellings of two widows, Mrs. M'Allister and Mrs. Dooly, opposite the jail, at Bellefonte, were destroyed by fire. The fire originated from the stove-pipe, in one of the houses. The jail and stable were both in imminent danger from the close proximity of the burning houses.

—The 4th at Pleasant Gap, was one of the liveliest in this section of the state. Knock-downs and drag-outs were the order of the day, and many who participated in the "day we celebrate" still wear the stars and stripes consequent upon too much patriotism mixed with whisky. Bloody faces were plenty as cherries. The "celebration" there was simply a disgrace and almost one continuous row, lasting until night.

— On Sunday evening, 29 ult., the youngest son of Rev. W. R. Whitney, of Penn Hall, Pa., fell from a bench on which he was standing and broke his arm. He is under the care of Dr. J. B. Leitzell and is doing as well as can be expected.

—A splendid monument has been erected in the Centre Hall cemetery over the grave of Mrs. J. H. Keller, which is admired by all the many friends of the deceased, who are attracted to her final resting place and kept alive in memory by a fine and artistic piece of workmanship from the shops of Guest & Co. Guest & Co., turn out work in marble equal to any in the city, and at far less prices.

—How can people dress so well, is a question so often asked. The answer always promptly given, is because good and stylish suits are now sold at the Standard Clothing Hall, opposite the Brockerhoff, so low that any body can afford to wear good clothing, and so can you if you go to Goldman and purchase a suit.

—The 4th was celebrated in the lower end with old time patriotism. At Millheim the usual display of fire works was the prevailing feature. At Aaronsburg there was a departure from the custom of former years, in that the coming of the 4th was heralded by a midnight serenade, given to Aaronsburger's by a party of talented vocalists, followed by the best strains from the unrivalled drum corps of that town.

—Do not forget that C. Dirges is still doing business, and that you can buy groceries, &c, at the very lowest Prices.

—At the coach shops of Jno. T. Lee, Centre Hall, can always be seen samples of his work that compare with any vehicles brought to this county from elsewhere. The greatest care is always used in the selection of material; all work warranted, and prices low.

—Get your drugs and medicines at Frank Green's and you have them fresh and pure, and from the oldest and most reliable druggist in the county—and there is a great deal in that. Fancy and toilet articles of every kind always on hand.

—All goods of the season, belonging to the grocery line, will be found fresh and in great abundance, in that famous establishment in the Bush house block, known as Sechler's grocery, which is just the best place in this county—and we mean what we say—for any family to get its groceries at. Try it, try it, and you will say so too.

—For dried and canned fruits, cured meats, coffee, tea, syrup, sugar, queensware, stoneware, and hundreds of other things, the best in market, go to Sechler's, in the Bush house block.

—The Howe Sewing Machine. The world renowned sewing machine. Over 100,000 sold in 1877. The most perfect machine in the world at the lowest possible price. If you are in favor of any particular machine, at least examine the Howe before you purchase. Highest Medal at Centennial Exhibition. What we claim in substance, is that this is an honest machine, and if put in your family will do any and all work perfectly.—Will last a lifetime. Terms of sale the most liberal. For sale by A. C. Moore, who is the only authorized agent in Centre county. For terms, &c., enquire of A. C. Moore, Milesburg, Pa.

DRESSMAKING.—Mrs. Smith, dress maker, Centre Hall, desires to call attention to her samples of trimmings of all kinds; also, samples of new styles dry goods. Cutting and fitting done to order, and old dresses cleaned and done over by her. Gentlemen's shirts, cuffs and collars made to order, and warranted to fit. Has also just received a new stock of Spring styles, fashion plates, patterns, etc. Call and see. 15 ma tf

—At the Penn'a College exercises, at Gettysburg, last week, the degree of A. M. was conferred upon Rev. John Tomlimsen, of Aaronsburg. This was the only honorary degree conferred, and it will be admitted by all that upon none other could it have been bestowed more deservingly. Rev. Tomlinson ranks among the foremost ministers of the Lutheran church, for depth of thought, coupled with readiness of speech and that plain couching of language that will always hold a congregation and leave upon his hearers a beneficial impression. We congratulate our reverend friend upon the honor which he so deservingly wears.

— Parents having sons or daughters to educate, always desire to send them to a locality which is not surrounded by bad influences, that is noted for good health, and where first class academic instruction can be had, at low rates for boarding. All these advantages are combined in the Penn's Valley Institute, at Centre Hall, the fall term of which will commence July 28, under Prof Bitner, who is one of the best instructors in Central Penn'a.

—On last Sunday Mr. Auman, miller at Farmer's Mills, with his family, went to church, leaving an apprentice at home. On returning from church, Mr Auman found the doors of the house open, things inside generally confused and all drawers ransacked. The apprentice was non est, and with him were missing $20 and a full wedding suit belonging to a brother of Mr. Auman. The apprentice hailed from Lock Haven.

Constable Dolan, of Bellefonte, was at once informed of the theft, and proceeded to the Nittany side of Logan's Gap, on Monday morning, where he soon met the fellow on his way to Lock Haven and arrested him. All the stolen articles, including the money were recovered. The boy is now in jail at Bellefonte.

—If there is any thing in the market in the Clothing line that is worth having, you are sure to find it at the Standard Clothing Hall, where the assortment is unsurpassed for variety and low prices. Goldman, of the Standard, remember, is the man.

—The hot season has opened—all must be careful to keep good health and save doctor bills. The greatest care to be taken is in your diet. Eat only pure and wholesome food, and don't cram yourself,—purchase only from men whom you know to be strictly honest and who have the reputation of selling nothing that is unwholesome. As the one place sure, above all others, where you can thus supply your table and stomach with food that is fit to partake of, we direct our readers to Sechler's grocery—integrity, honesty, fair dealing, fresh and pure goods and reasonable prices, have established for them the best trade in the county.

— Last week Rev. J. G. Shoemaker returned home from a two weeks visit to Kansas. His reports of the farming and other interests in that part of the west are flattering in the extreme, but thinks it not the country for him. He thinks a young man with a few hundred dollars will find Kansas a good place to locate.

—Mr. B. F. Gramley writes us, July 2, from Kaneville, Ill.: We had bad luck this morning; Ira fell from the haymow, a distance of 9 feet, and broke his left leg above the knee—he is 5 years old. Farmers are very busy now tending corn and haying; the rye is about fit to be cut; crops look very promising in old Kane; apple crop will be short; other fruits are as usual. Weather very nice and warm.

—Newman has won another honor, he has again put down the price of summer suits and outstrips all other stores for assortment in men's and boy's Clothing. The King Clothier is altogether one of the most wonderful business men in our county—he has done more real service to our people in the work of selling clothing so as to enable people to save money than all others put together. You all owe Newman your patronage for this. Go, buy at least one suit from him.

—J. P. Kreider who has recently visited his brother, Dr. J. B. Kreider, of Bucyrus, Ohio, was so favorably impressed with the delightful scenery of that section of country, with its fertility of soil, and healthfulness of climate, after having traveled over most all the nothern and western state from New York to Colorado thinks there is no state which possesses so abundantly all the requisites to make life happy and pleasant as the Buckeye state, —and in view of which he purposes to make a purchase there in case he can get his family reconciled to go. Veritas.

— It is conceded by all that the Howe machine is the most durable machine made.

Madisonburg.—Haying is all over and not much hay.

Harvesting has begun; the grain crop is light.

The 4th was celebrated by the boys in town, shooting anvils, they did some sound shooting.

Peter Yearick is going about visiting his neighbors again; his leg is so that he can go out.

Mr. J. Royer intends putting up his house right after harvest.

Corn looks well. Plenty of grasshoppers, about a dozen to every young clover stalk—it beats all, so says A. B. C. D.

Horses, Cows & Poultry—Feed them well and give them Germea Horse and Cow Powder to enable them to digest and assimilate what they eat. For sale by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall. 10 jul 4t

PERSONAL.

—Jas. Herring, of Altoona, was here on a visit to his old home.

—Mr. Ellis Hosterman, long an invalid, is again able to be around and pays the Reporter an occasional visit.

—Rev. Shadow of Columbia county, formerly of Potter township, paid our sanctum a visit a few days ago.

—Capt. Austin Curtin, of Milesburg, has put down 12000 tobacco plants.

—Dr. Runkle, of Philadelphia, is back to his old home on a visit. He looks well, and enjoys a good practice in the city.

—The Reporter sanctum has been honored with a visit from one of Miles township's old and respected citizens, Mr. Jonathan Spangler. He bears his age well and is as clear in mind as a man of middle age. May he have many days in store yet.

—Dr. George Arney, of Indiana county, paid our sanctum a visit the other day. The doctor is a graduate of the Reporter office, but afterwards gave his attention to medicine, and are glad to learn from him that he finds his profession remunerative through a goodly share of practice.

—We were glad to have a call from an old friend, Mr. George Gross, of New Berlin, formerly of Rebersburg. Mr. Gross was at one time an active and useful member of the democratic party of this county, and is still true to the ancient faith, and is one of the pillars of democracy in old Union. Mr. Gross has been a prosperous merchant, and retired from business. May he enjoy long life and meet us often.

Newspaper Law.—Newspaper law says if a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay up all arrearages or the publisher may continue to send it on and finally collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the post office or not. Also action for fraud can be instituted against any person, whether he is responsible in a financial way or not, who refuses to pay subscription due for a publication

A pleasant and cheerful room is essential to the health of the baby and the usual pains and ills of the young ones soon vanish after the use of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents.

THE REBELLION AT CAPE HAYTIEN.

Thirty Men Killed.

Cape Haytien, June 24.—On the 20th General Teofile Parisien with his followers, attacked and occupied the government house in Cape Haytien City. There was fighting all night. The government troops finally drove the rebels out of the city. Thirty men were killed and wounded and a large number of arrests have been made. Parisien escaped. There is general uneasiness throughout the republic. Business is paralyzed.

The harbor is crowed with vessels waiting for cargoes and produce, which comes in slowly owing to the heavy rains.

TRAGIC END OF A DEFAULTING ADMINISTRATOR OF AN ESTATE.

Fremont, Mich., July 2.—A terrible tragedy took place near here yesterday. Ira Cogswell was Superintendent of the Greenwood Ocean Company and administrator of the estate of Joseph Stebbins. Interested parties were working to have him removed from the executorship. This worried him, and as the settlement which was to take place on Monday would have probably found him unprepared, he had told some persons that he would show the Judge of Probate a trick with a hole in it, and he did. He told his wife he was going to kill himself, and told her to get ready to die, but she pleaded that she was unprepared, and he excused her for a few minutes while he gathered the Stebbin's estate papers and some money, about $2,500 altogether, the township books, &c., which he placed in the stove and burned. He then poured kerosene over the premises and set it on fire.

His wife, seeing that he could not be deterred from his terrible work, escaped from the house, and he followed her and tried to persuade her to die with him, but used no violence. She refused to join him, and then flinging her a pocket-book of her own, stepped back into the house and locked the door, and was consumed in the house.

THIRTY-ONE MEN KILLED BY A MINE EXPLOSION NEAR GLASGOW.

London, July 3.—Thirty-one men were killed by a colliery explosion in the High Blantyre pit near Glasgow, at 6 o'clock this morning.

Four of the victims were burned alive. Twenty-one corpses have been recovered.

Glasgow, July 3.—So far 23 bodies have been recovered from the High Blantre pit.

THE PROVINCE OF KHOTAN REVOLTS AGAINST THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

London, June 29.—Late advices from Wernoi state that the inhabitants of the province of Khotan (er Illitsi), one of the four divisions of Kashgara, formerly Chinese Turkestan, lying north of British India, just beyond the Tsung-ling mountains 400 miles east of the city of Kashgar and 500 miles southeast of the capital of the capital of the Russian province of Kuldja, have revolted against the Chinese empire and have massacred all the Chinese people living there.

PLANTING TREES BY THE ROADSIDE.

The following very important law passed both branches of the Legislature at the present session:

Section 1. That any person liable to road tax who shall transplant to the side of a public highway, on his own premises, any fruit, shade or forest trees of suitable size, shall be allowed by the Supervisor of roads, where roads run through or adjoin cultivated fields, an abatement of his road tax, one dollar for every four trees set out, but no row of elms shall be nearer than seventy feet, no row of maples or other forest trees nearer than fifty feet, except such trees shall be set thirty feet apart; and no allowance, as before mentioned, shall be made unless such trees shall have been set out the year previous to the demand for such abatement, and are living and are well protected from animals at the time of such demand.

Sec. 2. Any trees transplanted to the side of the public highway as aforesaid, in the place of trees which have died, shall be allowed for in the same manner and on the same conditions as in the previous section.

Sec. 3. No person shall be allowed an abatement of his highway tax as aforesaid more than one quarter of his annual highway tax, and no one shall receive an abatement of tax for trees planted previous to the passage of this act.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall cut down, kill or injure any living tree planted as aforesaid, shall pay to the supervisor of roads as aforesaid, fifty cents for each and every tree cut down, killed or removed, and to be collected as other taxes are now collected.

Kidney Complaints of all discriptions are relieved at once, and speedily cured by Kidney-Wort. It seems intended by nature for the cure of all diseases of the kidneys caused by weakness and debility. Its great tonic powers are especially directed to the removal of this class of diseases.

Yesterday, Clarksburg, Ontario, two children, aged eleven and nine years, sons of Alfred Stoutenburg, took shelter under a tree from a passing storm and a limb falling both were instantly killed.

COUNTY COMMITTEE—1879.

Bellefonte, North ward—D. Z. Kline.
Bellefonte, West ward—William Harper.
Bellefonte South ward—Author Brown.
Milesburg—Austin McClain.
Unionville—A. T. Leathers.
Howard Boro—Howard Brickley.
Philipsburg—L. G. Lingle.
Benner—Richard Conly.
Boggs—Joseph L. Neff.
Burnside—Oscar Holt.
College—Michael Grove.
Curtin—William Mann.
Ferguson, old precinct—Albert Hoy.
Ferguson, new precinct—O. M. Sheets.
Gregg—William A. Kerlin.
Haines—John C. Stover.
Halfmoon—Ellis Lytle.
Harris—Fergus Potter.
Howard—William Yearick.
Huston—Daniel Irwin.
Liberty—William H. Gardner.
Marion—I. S. Fraine.
Miles—Cyrus Brungard.
Patton—Agnew Sellers.
Penn—F. P. Musser.
Potter, North precinct—Jno. Shannon.
Potter, South precinct—Wm. From.
Rush—T. J. Dunkle.
Snow Shoe—J. H. Holt.
Spring—Perry Gentzel.
Taylor—Samuel Hoover.
Union—John H. Stover.
Worth—George R. Williams.
Walker—Samuel Decker.

D. F. Fortney, Chairman.

The following is the new apportionment of delegates to the different boro's and townships:

Districts.	No. votes.	No. del.
1 Bellefonte, N. W	84	2
2 Bellefonte, S. W.	114	2
3 Bellefonte, W. W.	52	1
4 Howard Borough	49	1
5 Milesburg Borough	30	1
6 Philipsburg Borough	144	3
7 Unionville Borough	32	1
8 Benner Township	160	3
9 Boggs Township	163	3
10 Burnside Township	22	1
11 Curtin Township	52	1
12 College Township	74	2
13 Ferguson—old	169	3
14 Ferguson—new	56	1
15 Gregg Township	276	5
16 Half Moon Township	59	1
17 Haines Township	207	4
18 Harris Township	121	2
19 Howard Township	86	2
20 Huston Township	51	1
21 Liberty Township	57	1
22 Marion Township	92	2
23 Miles Township	246	5
24 Patton Township	41	1
25 Penn Township	288	6
26 Potter, North Twp.	173	3
27 Potter, South Twp.	194	4
28 Rush Township	100	2
29 Snow Shoe Township	75	2
30 Spring Township	191	4
31 Taylor Township	48	1
32 Union Township	69	1
33 Walker Township	202	4
34 Worth Township	70	1
	3,827	77

D. F. Fortney, Chairman.

Phœnix Pectoral will cure your cough.
Phœnix Pectoral cures hoarseness quickly.
Phœnix Pectoral tastes good and brings rest.
Phœnix Pectoral costs 25 cts; 6 bottles $1. Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

—A new double thread shuttle sewing machine, works by hand or treadle, for sale or trade at this office. Warranted.

THE LOT OF THE BEAVER GIRL WHO ELOPED WITH AND MARRIED A NEGRO.

Pittsburg, June 30.—Annie Moore, the young woman of Beaver, this county, who caused a sensation last May by eloping with and marrying a negro, has been found living quietly with her negro husband, Frank Alexander, in the small town of Salem, Ohio, about seventy-five miles from here. Her husband is a rather good-looking negro, of pleasant address. The girl says she is contented and happy, and the only thing she seems anxious about now is her piano, which her father gave her some years ago, but which is still at home. Her father, who is a brother-in-law of ex Chief Justice Agnew, was terribly scandalized by her strange conduct, but being an only daughter she was spoiled by indulgence. She had a quarrel with her parents on Wednesday night, May 14, and early on the following morning left her home and met the negro by an appointment which she had made the night before. The two went to Rochester, about a mile from Beaver, to the house of a colored clergyman, who married them in the presence of two white men, whom they had called in to act as witnesses. The couple then took the next train back to Beaver, where the negro hired a room in a house which had three rooms only, two of which were already occupied by negro families. The reckless girl sent home for her trunk, piano, and some of the ornaments from her room and this was the first intimation her mother had of the marriage. The mother tried to persuade the girl to return to her home, but she refused. Her father, who is United States Storekeeper in Indiana county, and is wealthy, was not at home at the time. Soon afterward the couple disappeared, threats having been openly made by the young men of Beaver of tarring and feathering the negro. Annie is 20 years old. She is a brunette, with large eyes, exceedingly pretty face, and fine form. Her family is one of the best in this part of the State.

Iowa crop reports are favorable, so are Illinois.

In a recent indian fight seven bucks were killed and one squaw captured.

The giant powder magazine at Mobray's nitroglycerine works, near North Adams, Mass., exploded killing Jack Pierce and William Long, who were in the building mixing blasting powder.

An exchange says that banged hair has gone out of fashion. It is only worn now by girls with warts on their foreheads.

Reports from Bobemia indicate that too much rain threatens destruction of the crops.

Advices from South America to the 18th report a battle at Calama, resulting in the capture of that place by the allied forces. The Chilians lost 1,500 killed.

On Saturday last at Ottowa, Canada, a boy named Vandette, after quarreling with his six year old sister, shot her with a revolver. She died.

James G. Crown and Charles G. Woborth, after confessing the murder of Wm. S. Yack, in New Mexico, June 27, were taken from jail at Denver on Saturday and hung.

The miners at Shamokin and Graeber & Shepp's men at Locust Gap, struck yesterday for an advance of 10 cents on a wagon. Twelve hundred men and boys are thrown out of employment.

On the 26th of June part of the crew of the Mexican war steamer Libertad in the harbor of Vera Cruz mutinied and seized the vessel. Officers of the garrison simultaneously attempted a revolt and nine were killed. The steamer went to sea, and is being pursued by the war steamer Independencia and other steamers with hopes that she will be overtaken.

The committee for encouraging the use of horseflesh as an article of food have issued a return showing that the number of horses, asses and mules slaughtered in Paris for consumption in 1878 was 11,319, or 700 more than in the previous year. The continued increase in the use of horseflesh is, they say, a proof that the prejudice against it is being gradually overcome. A prize of 1,200f, was awarded by M. Decroix to the founder of the first shop for the sale of horseflesh in London, opened in May last. That venture, during the four months it was carried on, did not, however, meet with all the desired success, the chief reason for which was (the committee say) that the director was quite ignorant of the English language. The committee now offer a medal of honor to any English butcher who shall take up the trade and continue it for three months at least.

—PENN'S VALLEY INSTITUTE.—The fall Session of this school will open on the 28th of July, next. The healthful and beautiful situation of Centre Hall, make this a very desirable and pleasant place for students. The cheapness of boarding and the very low rates of tuition make it the cheapest Preparatory School in the State. Boarding can be had for $2 per week. To those preparing to teach we offer special advantages.

H. F. Bitner A. B.
Principal.

10 jul 3t

—LESSONS IN MUSIC.—I will commence teaching instrumental music, etc., in Centre Hall and vicinity, the first week in August next, hoping to get a good patronage; and on my part will guarantee satisfaction. Letters of recommendation by known musicians, etc., will be presented before commencing, for the satisfaction of all who may favor me with pupils. Minerva Gift.

10 jul 2t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Wm. M'Minn, late of Potter twp., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement. JAS. C. BOAL,
10 jul 6t Admr. de bonis non.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Erskine M'Minn, late of Potter twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement. JAS. C. BOAL,
10 jul 6t Admr. de bonis non.

CENTRE COUNTY, ss:
The Commonwealth of Penn'a.
To AARON LUCKENBACH, Administrator of, &c., of John E. Miller, late of Harris township, deceased:
You are hereby cited and commanded to be and appear at an Orphan's Court to be held at Bellefonte in and for the county of Centre on the fourth Monday of August next, then and there to show cause why the Letters of Administration granted unto you on Estate of said John E. Miller, deceased, should not be revoked.
Witness, the Hon. C. A. Mayer, President of the said Court, at Bellefonte, the 23d day of June, A. D., 1879.
WM. E. BURCHFIELD, C. O. C.
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa., June 24, 1879. JOHN SPANGLER, Sh'ff.
10 jul 4t

CENTRE COUNTY, ss:
The Commonwealth of Penn'a.
To HENRY BRAY, Administrator of, &c., of Aaron Parterage, deceased:
You are hereby cited and commanded to be and appear at an Orphan's Court, to be held at Bellefonte, in and for the county of Centre, on the fourth Monday of August, next, then and there to show cause why the letters granted to you on the Estate of said Aaron Parterage, deceased, should not be revoked.
Witness the Honorable C. A. Mayer, President Judge of the said Court at Bellefonte, the 24th day of June, A. D., 1879. WM. E. Burchfield, C. O. C.
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, June 26, '79.
JOHN SPANGLER, Sh'ff.
10 jul 4t

Persons in receipt of a pension from the United States had better not become a member of any military organization. An exchange says: "It may not be generally known that a membership in a military company invalidates any pension the member may have been entitled to previous joining such company. This decision is founded upon the fact that a man who can pass a military examination cannot be seriously incapacitated from earning a living by work, and therefore needs not be a pensioner."

Two hundred houses were destroyed by fire at Irkutsh on the 4th inst.

Attention 'Squires.—Judge Ross, of Norristown, Pa,. has called the attention of Justices of the Peace to the new vagrant act, known as the tramp law, which was approved April 13th, 1879, and goes into effect August 15th, 1879. The Judge said that, under his reading of the law, Justices would no longer have power to commit as vagrants, as they have been doing, but will be required to commit to jail for trial, leaving the final disposition of the case to the Court.

There is room enough in a corner of every traveler's writing desk to carry the tourists' friend—Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. Price 25 cents.

HARRY K. HICKS,

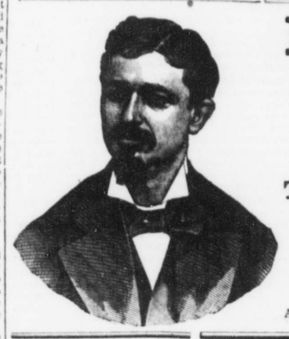
(Successor to T. A. Hicks & Bro.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves, Oils, Paints Glass, Putty, &c., &c.

Also has the agency of the South Bend Chilled Plow for this county.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY PARTY THAT SELLS THE SAME QUALITY OF GOODS



NEWMAN, King Clothier

LARGEST STOCK, BEST STOCK, CHEAPEST STOCK.

Spring Suits, $2.40. *Underwear*, 20c. *Boots*, $1.75.

SHIRTS 25 CTS, AND EVERY THING ELSE LOW IN PROPORTION,

The Best Bargains ever Offered in Clothing. Is ahead and bound to keep ahead

NEVER BUY CLOTHING UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEn NEWMAN.

I Challenge the County to Beat my PRICES and QUALITY,

AND SHOW AS LARGE A STOCK OF CLOTHING AS I HAVE. CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER BY FIRST CLASS TAILORS AT VERY LOW PRICES

The ex-Empress Eugenie is not able to sleep and has not taken sufficient nourishment. She also talks irrationally and great fears are entertained that her mind is permanently affected.

Miss Emma Sands, of Essex, Vt., who disappeared from home on June 7, has been found near White hall, N. Y., on a canal-boat in male attire, her hair cut short and hopelessly insane.

Two years ago Bessie Harris, of Wolfville, N. S., secretly married Dr. Albert De Wolf, but after a time they separated. On Thursday she refused to live with him again and De Wolf then fatally shot her.

Mrs. C. D. Sweet of North Bennington, 20 years old, has obtained a divorce from her husband, aged 70, after three years of unhappy married life.

Dick Roberts of Dent County killed a rattlesnake with fifteen rattles. It contained five young rabbits, about one-fourth grown, and a full-grown mouse.

CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.

We publish the following because the experiment may be safely tried, and it is worth trying. Diphtheria is becoming a dreadful scourge, and the writer of what is here said saw the working of this cure in the hands of an English physician, at a time when the disease was prevalent in an English town. Speaking of the physician's application, the writer says:

All he took with him was powder of sulphur, and a quill, and with these he cured every case without exception. He put a spoonful of the flour of brimstone into a wineglass of water and stirred it with his finger instead of a spoon, as the sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water.—When the sulphur was well mixed he gave it as a gargle, and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger! Brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast or plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle, he recommends the swallowing of it.—In extreme cases in which he had been called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too nearly closed to allow the gargle, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, and after the fungus had shrank to allow of it, then the gargling. He never lost a patient from thiphtheria. If a patient cannot gargle, take a live coal, put it in a shovel and sprinkle a spoonful or two of flour brimstone at a time upon it, let the sufferer inhale it, holding the head over it, and the fungus will die. If plentifully used the whole room may be filled almost to suffocation, the patient can walk about in it, inhaling the fumes with doors and windows shut. The plan of fumigating a room with sulphur has often cured most violent attacks of cold in the head and chest.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, July 7.—Grain—New wheat is in fair demand and old crop is scarce. Sales of 2,500 bushels, including new red and amber, at $1 10@1 13, old do at $1 17, and No 2 red, elevator, at $1 11½. Corn at 40@44. Oats at 36½@37c., and white at 38½@41c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 7.—Wheat active, firm and higher; No 2 Chicago spring; 99¢ for cash. Corn, No 2 high mixed 36¾@36¢ bid for cash and July. Oats No 2 33½@33¢ for July. Rye firmer, 51@51¢ for cash.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat $1.05	
Rye, 45c.	
Corn, per bu. new, .40c	
Oats, 25c.	
Buckwheat, 75c.	
Cloverseed, $3.00 to $3.75	
Chop, per ton, $20.00.	
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00	
Flour, per bbl $4.50	
Butter, 9c.	
Tallow, 6c.	
Lard, 6c.	
Ham, 10c.	
Shoulders, 6c.	
Clean Sides, 6c.	
Rags, 2c.	
Eggs per doz., 8c.	
Tub washed wool, 30c.	
Coal, Retail.	By Car, Gross.
Egg, $4 65	$4 20
Stove, $5 00	$4 65
Chestnut, $4 25	$3 80
Pea, $2 90	$2 75

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, an auditor appointed to hear and pass upon the exceptions filed to the account of Jesse Swartz and Henry Bartholomew, executors of Elizabeth Bartholomew, deceased, and restate said account and make distribution among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested at the office of Alexander & Bower, in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of July, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M. H. A. M'KEE,
12 jun 4t Auditor.

CENTRE COUNTY, S. S.
[Seal.] The Commonwealth of Penn'a, To Aaron Lukenbach, you are hereby cited and commanded to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bellefonte in and for the County of Centre on the fourth Monday of June next, then and there to show cause why the letters Testamentary granted unto you on the Estate of E. E. McMinn, should not be revoked. Notice of this citation to be given by publication in two newspapers published in Centre county for four successive weeks.
Witness the Hon. C. A. Mayer, President of the said court at Bellefonte, the 26th day of May, A. D. 1879.
WM. E. BURCHFIELD, C. O. C.

$2,000 A YEAR for honest, intelligent business men or agents. New business; light work. Address Co-Operative Agency, Madison, Ind. 10 july 4m.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

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FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Going to the Country.

One of the first requisites in a child's summer outfit for the country is a pair of strong, broad-soled shoes fit for climbing and running, and not likely to be ruined by contact with the wet grass in the morning. These shoes should not be too coarsely or clumsily made, though even a cheap and common-looking shoe is better than one, however fine, which binds too tightly over the instep, or cramps the toes while it blisters the heels. Few mothers remember how very much a child's comfort, happiness and good temper depend on the way, sensible or otherwise, in which the little feet are dressed. It is not for nothing that the adage, as easy as an old shoe, has passed into the proverbial literature of the world. The miseries of shoe shoes have been felt by most of us. So acute an observer as John Brown, of Edinburgh, remarks that one of the incomprehensible mysteries of civilization is the way in which people consent to torture their feet. No little growing foot should ever be incased in a covering too big or too small. The boot should not flap about like the shrunken pod of a pea, nor should it press like a cage, nor yet be too short, and so force the nail of the larger toe to grow into the flesh, causing excruciating torture, from which only heroic treatment will deliver the victim.

Provided with thick and comfortable shoes for out-door wear, and soft slippers for those hours of the afternoon and evening which shall be spent in the house, the next thing in order is to think of the dress. Thin flannel from head to foot will equalize the temperature of the body, and prevent many an attack of cramp and sudden cold. Some mothers think that a woolen texture next the skin must of necessity make a child too warm in the hot July and August weather. This is a mistake. Linen and cotton are apt to become clammy and chill, especially when saturated with perspiration, and flannel is therefore safer, as well as more agreeable in every way. To those whose nerves dislike the contact of pure wool, the soft merino fabrics, which have a fine intermixture of cotton, are not objectionable. The garments worn above the flannel should be few, loose, and simply made. Little girls especially are sufferers from the love their mammas have of seeing them gracefully and charmingly attired. The temptation to set off their flower-like faces and dainty shapes in robes of fairy-like tints and filmy thickness; to adorn them with laces and sashes, embroidery and ruffling, is indeed strong. Delicate women, fastidious and refined, spend their own precious strength in stitching and sewing, that their darlings may resemble the roses and the lilies, may glitter on the promenade like gay moths or velvet butterflies, and flash along the parterre like animated rainbows. These the beautiful babies, when thus painstakingly dressed, are told not to soil or tear their finery, and so being care-worn and cumbered, they miss the best good the country has to give them.

Plenty of strong calico or cambric dresses, brown holland or white aprons, light, closely-woven sun-hats which will shade the eyes, and then freedom to roam here and there on expeditions after berries, flowers or sea-shells, long delightful mornings in the fragrant barn, odorous of sweet-smelling hay, grand tramps across the country with somebody who knows how to lead without wearying, and drives over the hills by moonlight, and the fortunate children who thus go to the country shall find in the days and nights a wonderful elixir and tonic. They will learn better lessons than the school-room can impart, as they listen to the babble of the brook, or see the fish leap up in the silvery stream. They will grow tall and plump and rosy, and shake off those artificial cobwebs which society in town contrives to weave even over the gentleness and freshness of its boys and girls.—*Bazar.*

Fashion Notes.

Bonnets are worn very high.

Deep apron overskirts are still in favor.

Some of the new vests are oval in outline, and stop at the belt.

The newest boots for dancing are made of satin, with high heels.

The side gores of some overskirts are laid in eight lengthwise plaits.

The polka basque, as it is made this year, is the old-fashioned chatelaine waist.

A variety of belts are coming into vogue, leather, linen and of other materials.

Lusterless blue turquoise is thought to be exceedingly becoming to fair complexions.

Laundry pin-cushions, with a laundry list printed on the under side, are the latest invention.

English women wear and like the little bonnets made of clusters of flowers lying on black lace.

Basques of a material entirely different from that of the skirt are made by the French dressmakers.

Morning and traveling dresses and seaside costumes become more and more masculine in appearance.

Summer colors are very gay, and the streets look as though a flock of butterflies were floating through them.

It is prophesied that the heavy braids and puffs will come in again as soon as puffed skirts really become fashionable.

Bunting balmorals are shown for summer wear. They are finished with two or three pipings at the bottom, and are sometimes trimmed with bias bands of satin.

The secret of ironing and washing the new cotton dress goods is not to use starch, or to use as little as possible considering the prejudices of early education.

Basques of a different material from the skirt will, it is said, be fashionable in the autumn, and even now brocade waists are worn with plain skirts.

The long plain basques of last season are made fashionable by the addition of a sash, which is sewed into the side seam just below the waist, and tied in the back about half-way down the skirt. The ends are finished either with fringe or lace.

The Shoplifter's Story.

A strange narrative came to light in New York recently, which well illustrates the dark and bright side of the great metropolis. A young and handsomely dressed lady made a complaint to the police that a certain woman was annoying and trying to blackmail her. The party proved to be "Mag" Morgan, a notorious shoplifter, who surprised the authorities by declaring that the complainant was her daughter, and produced letters from the lady to prove her assertion. The young lady after a time said that she did not really know whether the woman was her mother or not, as she had lived with her aunt since she was thirteen months of age. Her father left her mother because she was a bad woman, and she had no positive knowledge that the "Mag" was, or was not, her parent. She said that she had married a retired gentleman and did not wish to be annoyed or slandered further. "Mag" produced letters written by her (claimed to be) daughter, commencing "dear mother," all of which, with one exception, were claimed to be forgeries. The shoplifter began to cry, and promised to go away and to try and lead a better life. This so affected the young lady that she, too, wept. Superintendent Walling allowed the shoplifter to go, and the outcast from society and the offender against the laws of the land departed, it is hoped on the way to a purer and better life.

Weston's Victory.

About five thousand persons witnessed the finish of the international pedestrian contest in London for Sir John Astley's championship belt, won from O'Leary in New York by Rowell last March. Weston also won his bet of $2,500 to $200 with Sir John Astley, which was that he would make 550 miles—the best score on record.

Weston's last mile was made in eleven minutes and twenty-one seconds, and he appeared then to be still in good condition. He got $2,000 as his share of the gate money, which amounted altogether to $3,000. The following comparison shows the difference between the performance of the two leading contestants in London in April and June:

	April, 1879. Weston.	Hazell.	*June, 1879.* Weston.	Hazell.
1st day	103	119½	123	126
2d day	81	102½	97	101
3d day	80	85	93	91
4th day	73	90	77	46
5th day	53	77	83	53
6th day	54	62½	77	36
	450	542½	550	453

Making Shingles in a Cypress Swamp.

The following extract, showing how shingles are made in a Delaware cypress swamp, is from an article by Howard Pyle in *Harper's Magazine*: As we pushed deeper into the swamp the trees increased in size. Here and there a black pool of water lay gleaming sullenly, hiding, as it were, among a thick growth of rank ferns and venomous-looking flowers. Vine-covered cypresses rose high aloft, the inevitable streamers of gray moss hanging motionlessly pendent. The noise of the shingle-cutters sounded ever more clearly, like the rapping of a gigantic woodpecker—"tap, tap, tap; tap, tap, tap"—as they chopped out the shingles, the sound of the voices of the invisible workmen and an occasional burst of laughter echoing mysteriously in the gloomy and otherwise unbroken solitude; and so we came upon the shingle center.

The workmen had just excavated a log, the butt or root part within a few inches of the surface of the ground, the stem at the farther end some two or three feet below. At about twenty feet distance from the butt a young man was busy sawing through the log. His cheeks were hollow, his features angular, a general cadaverous look betokening chills and fever. The saw had a handle only at one end, like the instrument used for cutting ice. The sharp end struck deeply into the ground at every movement, but was not dulled, because of the extreme freedom from grit of the soil, composed as it is of decayed bark and vegetation.

We watched with interest, taking a sketch in the meantime, until the log was sawed through. It now made a section about twenty feet long, and comparatively easy to handle. The gang, composed of half a dozen hands, now set to work to raise it from its resting-place, with long levers of stout saplings, the process accompanied with many grunts and oaths. It was a picturesque sight—the men in their red and blue shirts straining and tugging at the giant log that lay in its long, grave-like cavity. At length it starts at one end with a sucking noise as it leaves its oozy bed, is gradually raised to the surface, and is finally rolled bodily out of its excavation to the fresh air, where it lies like some new, newly created, antediluvian monster, huge, black and slimy.

"A purty good log," says one of the men, as he draws the sleeve of his red shirt across his sweat-beaded brow.

When the log is thus finally raised it is sawed into sections each about two feet in length; these are then split down to the requisite thickness for shingles. The logs are first discovered by means of a sharp iron stake, which is thrust into the ground wherever a slight mound-like elevation betokens the probable presence of a log or logs beneath. If the point of the stake strikes the hard surface of wood instead of sinking easily into the morass, the soil is cleared away, and a square foot of the stump exposed. The practiced eye of the shingle man can tell at once whether the log is useful, the requisites for use being straight grain throughout, with no knots, soundness and no decay. If a sound, good log, it is then uncovered, sawed through and raised.

When the log was completely raised, our guide resumed his work, splitting the sawed sections into shingles. Taking a section of the dryest of the fallen logs, he took a large "chunk" upright between his knees. He used a broad knife-blade, with a long wooden handle, which he placed on the log, driving it into the wood with a heavy hard-wood mallet such as is used by sculptors and stone-carvers. At a little distance from him a shaggy-looking fellow with a red shirt and patched trowsers was sitting astride a horse, shaving or split slabs of wood smooth and tapering. Beside him lay a pile of clean, crisp-looking shavings, emitting that odor peculiar to well-seasoned cypress. The horse used is the ordinary cooper's horse, and needs no special description. From this point the shingles are carried to the roadside, to be handy for transportation.

Testing an Antidote.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *American* of a recent date says: A curious exhibition was given in Dr. Duncan Eve's rear office yesterday morning. Dr. H. Shacklett and M. G. Collins, of Centreville, appeared there with the understanding that Collins was to permit a rattlesnake to bite him and then cure himself by a concoction manufactured out of the mosses which grow on white oak and hickory nut trees. This moss had been put in three and a half pints of water, they said, and boiled down to a half pint. The physicians chose a rattlesnake in preference to a copperhead and a cotton-mouth snake, by either of which Collins proposed to make the test. He was bitten on the wrist by the rattlesnake, and the wound bled. He at once applied the remedy to the wound and took it internally. His pulse had beat at eighty-four; temperature, ninety-nine. At the end of fifteen minutes from the bite the pulse had risen to ninety-one and the temperature to 101½ degrees; fifteen minutes more his pulse was ninety-three and the temperature 100; in one hour from the time of the bite the pulse beat at ninety, while the temperature marked ninety-eight and one-half. At this point of the proceedings Collins suffered with nausea ted stomach, and remarked that he had tried the same experiment with a rattlesnake at Centreville last Monday; that the two experiments had been too close together, and they would not catch him making experiments without a greater lapse of time between them. The snake that bit Collins was then teased until it struck a dog, which died from the bite one hour and thirty-five minutes after. Collins claims to have got his antidote from the Blackfeet and Cherokee Indians when a youth.

The Duke of Argyll.

The Duke of Argyll now visiting America is the eighth duke of that title. He was born at Ardingcape castle, Dumbartonshire, in 1823, and succeeded his father in 1846. Before his father's death, and while he was Marquis of Lorne, he took an active part in the controversy in the Presbyterian church, and did some literary work, publishing, among other things, "A Letter to the Peers from a Peer's Son," a letter to the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D. D., on the present position of church affairs in Scotland, and an essay entitled "Presbytery Examined." He has been a frequent speaker in the House of Peers. He has filled enough offices to turn an American politician green with envy. In 1851 he was chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's, in 1852 lord privy seal in the cabinet of the Earl of Aberdeen, in 1855 held the same office under Lord Palmerston, in 1856 he was postmaster general, in 1858 lord privy seal again, in 1860 postmaster genera again, 1861 lord privy seal again. He has been rector of the University of Glasgow, president of the Royal Society of Edinburg, and secretary of state for India. Among his other offices are those of hereditary master of the queen's household in Scotland, chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, trustee of the British Museum and hereditary sheriff and lord lieutenant of Argyllshire. Still, with all these honors, he walks and eats and has hands and feet just like other men. In later years he has published "The Reign of Law," "Primeval Man" and a number of other works.

An Enormous Condor.

In the course of the day I had an opportunity of shooting a condor; it was so satiated with its repast on the carcass of a dead horse as to suffer me to approach within pistol shot before it extended its wings to take flight, which to me was the signal to fire; and having loaded with an ample charge of pellets, my aim proved effectual and fatal. What a formidable monster did I behold in the ravine beneath me, screaming and flapping in the last convulsive struggles of life! It may be difficult to believe that the most gigantic animal that inhabits the earth or the ocean can be equaled by a tenant of air; and those persons who have never seen a larger bird than our mountain eagle will probably read with astonishment of a species of that same bird, in the southern hemisphere, being so large and strong as to seize an ox with its talons, and to lift it into the air, whence it lets it fall to the ground in order to kill and prey upon the carcass. But this astonishment must in a great measure subside when the dimensions of the bird are taken into consideration, and which, incredible as they may appear, I now insert verbatim, from a note taken down with my own hand. "When the wings were spread they measured sixteen paces (forty feet) in extent, from point to point, the feathers are eight paces (twenty feet) in length; and the quill part two palms (eight inches) in circumference. It is said to have power sufficient to carry off a live rhinoceros."—*Temple's Travels in Peru.*

FARM, GARDEN, AND HOUSEHOLD.

Health Hints.

EGGS IN CASE OF TROUBLE.—The white of an egg is said to be a specific for fish bones sticking in the throat. It is to be swallowed raw and will carry a bone down easily and certainly. There is another fact touching eggs which it will be well to remember. When, as sometimes by accident, corrosive sublimate is swallowed, the white of one or two eggs taken will neutralize the poison, and change the effect to that of a dose of calomel.

BALSAM OINTMENT.—Two ounces of balsam fir; two ounces of mutton tallow; two ounces of beeswax, and two ounces of spirits of turpentine must be simmered together and well stirred, then strained through a bit of coarse muslin into a tin box or wide-mouthed bottle that can be kept close from the air. This is one of the best ointments that can be procured for burns, cracked hands, rubbed wounds on the fingers, and is equally good for wounds upon horses and cattle.

A CONVENIENT PLASTER.—Take one ounce of white rosin, one ounce of mutton tallow and one ounce of granulated sugar; shatner well together. Have ready half a yard of fine bleached cotton, and with a case knife spread the salve, while hot, over the surface of the cloth; spread it on evenly and quite thin. When cold, lay a thickness of tissue paper lightly over the surface. This will prove a constant comfort in little wounds, such as scratches, cuts or burns. A bit cut off and stuck over the place is a quick cure, as it excludes the air and is not bulky or in the way, as finger rags always are.

WEAK STOMACH.—Where the stomach is weak, its muscular action impaired, and its nerves over-sensitive, but little food should be taken into it at a time. The best diet is skimmed milk, half a pint every four hours. When milk is not well digested, lime water is combined with it. Such foods as coffee, tea and tobacco must, of course, be given up absolutely and at once. A sovereign article of diet is buttermilk. In buttermilk the casein of milk is coagulated and broken up, so that the stomach is spared two steps of the regular process of digestion. Another excellent preparation of milk is koumyss. It contains a good deal of carbonic acid. In all cases the stomach's work should be made easier by a diet consisting of eggs, milk, starchy vegetables, stewed fruits and a little butter, with stale bread.—*Medical Record.*

Fruit Trees.

I find that lime, wood ashes and old iron put around the roots of declining fruit trees have a very beneficial effect. These fertilizers restore the tree to a healthy condition, and also greatly improve the fruit in quality and quantity. I made the application on a Windsap and Spitzenberg, about half a bushel of old lime and ashes for each, and dug it in with a hoe some six feet around the trunk, and put the old iron immediately around the base of each.

The trees put forth with renewed vigor, bloomed abundantly, and yielded a good crop of fruit. An excellent wash for trees may be made thus: Heat an ounce of salsoda to redness in an iron pot, and dissolve it in one gallon of water, and while warm apply to the trunk. After one application the moss and old bark will drop off and the trunk will be quite smooth. The wash has highly recuperative properties, making old trees bear anew.

I have tried soft soap as a wash with good results, and also a coating of lime in the spring season, which is a fine specific for old trees. The question is often asked, is it best to manure trees in the fall or spring? I have tried the last summer season to be a good time; I have much faith in mulching, especially young trees, for several seasons after they are planted. Apple trees are said to have two growths during the season—the secondary growth takes place after midsummer, hence it is that a top dressing of good manure, and also coarse litter, facilitates the late growth, and often produces very marked results in the habit and formation of the fruit.

The good effect that mulching has to young trees is, that it wards off the intense heat of the sun from the tender roots, and also has a tendency to hold moisture. A good top dressing of stable manure in the fall, around young trees, with a good many corn cobs cast over the surface of the soil, give satisfactory results.—*Rural Messenger.*

Some Little Things' Learned by Experience.

If your coal fire is low, throw on a tablespoonful of salt, and it will help it very much. A little ginger put into sausage meat improves the flavor. In making cake, dip the knife frequently into cold water. In boiling meat for soup, use cold water to extract the juices. If the meat is wanted for itself alone, plunge in boiling water at once. You can get a bottle or barrel of oil off any carpet or woolen stuff by applying dry buckwheat plentifully and faithfully. Never put water to such a grease spot, or liquid of any kind. Broil steak without salt; salt draws out juices in cooking; it is desirable to keep these in if possible. Cook over a hot fire, turning frequently, searing on both sides. Place on a platter; salt and pepper to taste. Beef having a tendency to be tough can be made very palatable by stewing gently for two hours, with pepper and salt, taking out about a pint of the liquor when half done, and thickening with a little meal. Brown the meat in the pot. After taking up, make a gravy of the pint of liquor saved. A small piece of charcoal in the pot while boiling cabbage removes the smell. Clean oil cloth with milk and water; a brush and soap will ruin them. Tumblers that have had milk in them should never be put in hot water. A spoonful of stewed tomatoes in the gravy of either roasted or broiled meats is an improvement. The skin of a boiled egg is the most efficacious remedy that can be applied to a boil. Peel it carefully, wet and apply it to the part affected. It will draw off the matter and relieve the soreness in a few hours.

Pruning Peach Trees

Frequently old peach trees are made thrifty and fruitful by severe cutting back—cutting the large branches down to mere stubs. Not long ago we were told by a very intelligent and experienced fruit-grower that he was once very much surprised by seeing some previously fruitless old peach trees hanging full of superior, large fruit. Inquiry led to the statement that they were apparently worthless trees, which had been the year before closely trimmed to get the outstretching limbs out of the way of working around them with a team, so that the trees presented little more than a trunk with stubs sticking out a foot or two, and now hung full of fine fruit.—*F. & F. Magazine.*

A convention of Ohio Greenbackers who withdrew from the recent Columbus Greenback Convention met at Toledo. A number of resolutions advocating the principles of the Greenback party were reported by General Cary and adopted; a letter from Peter Cooper was read, saying the nomination of General Ewing (the Democratic nominee for Governor) ought to be sustained, and the following resolution was adopted: "In view of the extraordinary political situation we deem it expedient to nominate a State ticket at this time."

A party of unknown men attacked the house of Samuel Faulkner, at Frankfort, Ky., severely wounding Faulkner as he ran from the house. They then set fire to the dwelling, which was consumed with its inmates—Harry Russell, age seventeen, who was also shot, and two children of Faulkner, age eleven and three.

Robert Jones, a negro who murdered a white man named Rudolph Eaton in Rocky Mount, N. C., December, 1877, was hanged at Tarboro.

John Jury, keeper of a disreputable house at Carthage, Ohio, was shot and killed by his son during a quarrel.

The California Workingmen's Convention, held in San Francisco, nominated Dr. Hugh J. Glenn, one of the largest wheat raisers in the State, for Governor.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

A boiler explosion has occurred at East Texas, Pa., the scene of a similar explosion last year. The following is the list of casualties: Killed—Frank Fegley, the contractor; Morris Schmoyer, John Schmidt, Fred. Ettinger and Charles Derr, age ten, a driver at the mine, all the bodies were terribly mangled. Injured—Wilson Derr, age twelve, a brother of Charles Derr, mortally; Benjamin Keck, the engineer, death occurred shortly afterward; William Null, Frank Heimback, Wilson Haring, George David, Edward Burns and Daniel Hess, seriously. Great excitement prevailed about the mine, which is operated by the Lehigh Iron Company. The force of the explosion was sufficient to throw a portion of the boiler, weighing over a ton, a distance of 100 yards.

A Syracuse (N. Y.) dispatch says that Miss Olive C. Holmes, daughter of Judge S. N. Holmes, of that city, and Alfred T. Sanford, son of Professor H. A. Sanford, of Chicago University, were drowned in Onondaga lake. They were rowing in a boat, and in trying to change places the boat was capsized.

At South Holyoke, Mass., John Kemnler, a German, who had been out of work since last February, shot his three children—Annie, Ludmilla and Amy, whose ages were respectively six, four and one—because he could not support them. He sent his wife out on an errand, took the little ones separately to a bedroom and killed them with a revolver. When arrested he appeared cool and unconcerned, saying he preferred to have his children die to seeing them hungry up to want or crime.

The search for the murderer of Mrs. Hull in New York has been rewarded by his discovery and arrest in Boston. He proved to be Chastine Cox, a mulatto, who had been employed in a house opposite to Dr. Hull's residence on Forty-second street. The murdered woman's watch and rings were found on his person. Cox confessed that he had been acquainted with one of the girls employed in Dr. Hull's house, and that he had noticed Mrs. Hull's jewelry. He went home on the evening of the night on which Mrs. Hull was murdered at six o'clock, and remained in the house where he was employed until ten o'clock, when he went out again. He had a key for the door of the Hull house; but he was unable to make it fit, and consequently he raised the window in the lower story and fastened it up so as to provide for himself an easy means of making his escape from the house. On ascending the stairs he heard some one snore, and thought it was a man. He blew his candle out, walked into the room and stepped to the side of the bed. Mrs. Hull awakening, asked: "Who is it?" "The doctor," replied the negro. She put her hand up and touched his face as he was standing close to the bed. The robber threw her hand back, so that she could not touch him, at the same time laying his hand heavily over her mouth. He then got hold of the cologne bottle and dashed cologne into the face of the struggling woman, after which he got upon the bed and made a gag of the bedclothing. She was by this time in an exhausted condition, and he tied her in the manner in which she was found in the morning. The robbery was then committed and the robber made his escape.

A new counterfeit $5 greenback has made its appearance in Western New York. It is of the series of 1875, and bears the names of Register Allison and Treasurer Wyman. It is executed on a printed imitation of fiber paper, which is lighter than the genuine. The portrait of Jackson is good, but the general appearance of the note is bad. Bankers pronounce it a dangerous counterfeit. A quantity of this spurious money was passed at Buffalo, N. Y., and later several of the shovers were arrested at Dunkirk. The notes were probably issued from some Canadian point, as the persons arrested were traced from Canada and had in their possession a quantity of small bills on Canadian banks which were genuine—the proceeds probably of operations there with these bad notes.

While William Savage, Lewis W. Snyder and James Harkins, machinists, were being lowered in the colliery at Williamstown, Pa., the spreader-chain gave way and the occupants of the car were precipitated to the bottom, a distance of over 100 yards. The two first named were instantly killed and Harkins was seriously injured.

The first annual boat race on the Schuylkill river, at Philadelphia, for a vase presented by George W. Childs, was won by the Pennsylvania University crew, the Columbia College crew coming in second and the Princeton College boys third.

A car on the Lake Shore railroad, containing a funeral party of eleven persons, was thrown from the track near Buffalo, N. Y., and overturned, fatally injuring O. E. Britt and Mrs. Edward Marshall, and seriously injuring four others.

A loss of about $75,000 was caused by the destruction by fire of two grain elevators and several small buildings at Buffalo, N. Y.

At Pittsburgh, Pa., Henry Kolb, a new hand in the employ of Spencer McKay & Co., was working in one of the lower vaults of the establishment as the elevator was descending. Several other workmen were on the elevator, and when they saw Kolb's dangerous position they yelled for him to get from under. The unfortunate man failed to hear, however, and in a moment the structure, weighing in the neighborhood of three thousand pounds, crushed him to the stone flooring and mashed him to a shapeless mass.

Albert Weber, a leading New York pianoforte manufacturer, is dead in his fiftieth year.

The New York coroner's jury in the case of the murdered Mrs. Hull found a verdict against Cox, the self-confessed murderer, and he was committed to the Tombs.

The spinners in the Fall River (Mass.) mills have struck work, and a severe struggle between them and the manufacturers is anticipated.

A recent dispatch from Allentown, N. J., says: "Wm. A. Blake, the Princeton student who had abstained entirely from food for nineteen days, and who for ten days previously had taken but a few ounces of bread, has resumed his usual living voluntarily. His determination to starve to death was the result of a conclusion that he could not recover from paralysis. Implicit now with an intelligent contrary belief, he has relinquished fasting and is anxious to live. He has at no time evinced the slightest symptom of insanity, nor has he suffered any discomfort from his long abstinence."

At the State convention of the Maine Republicans, held in Bangor, D. F. Davis was nominated for governor on the third ballot. The platform adopted praises Hayes and the Republican members of Congress for the stand taken against the Democrats, and favors hard money and prohibition.

Western and Southern States.

A small company of Bohemian sharpshooters were holding a picnic at Chicago, when an altercation arose with an outsider, who was ejected from the grounds. The man ejected collected a crowd, who assaulted the picnic party with a shower of sticks and stones. The sharpshooters then charged bayonets on the crowd and fired several volleys at their assailants, wounding about a dozen men, some fatally. The whole company of sharpshooters were then arrested by the police.

Mr. J. F. Reynolds, a farmer living near Jonesboro, Ga., awoke in the middle of the night to find his house on fire. Rushing up stairs to a room in which his daughter, aged thirteen, and his wife's sister, of sixteen years, were sleeping, he tried to burst in the door, but at that moment the roof fell in, and he found it impossible to reach the children, whose piteous screams rang through the house. Rushing down stairs Mr. Reynolds succeeded in saving his wife, though most liked at the time a trunk with stubs sticking out a foot or two, and now hung full of fine fruit.—*F. & F. Magazine.*

A Berlin dispatch says arson is rife in St. Petersburg and in every part of Russia. The town of Szyran, on the Volga, has been nearly destroyed by fire. A number of persons have been arrested at Kieff, St. Petersburg and Moscow for clandestinely trading in explosives.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Mr. Hill submitted a resolution authorizing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to sit during the recess to continue the investigation of the Spofford-Kellogg contest; adopted.

....The Senate bill to provide office room for the National Board of Health and for the publication of its reports and papers, and to authorize it to erect necessary quarantine buildings and acquire title to real estate, was passed. The conference report on the judicial expenses bill was adopted by 31 yeas to 17 nays—a party vote.... At two o'clock P. M. the President pro tem. announced his signature to the army appropriation bill, and at 2.35 P. M. to the judicial expenses appropriation bill, which thereupon were sent to the President.

....The House joint resolution authorizing the completion of the Washington monument was taken up and passed. Adjourned.

Mr. Beck submitted a concurrent resolution providing for a joint committee, composed of three Senators and seven Representatives, to report at the next session what changes, if any, ought to be made in the mode of guarding or collecting the revenues either from customs or internal taxation, or in the management of the various departments and bureaus of the government, with a view to economy and service and economy in appropriations of the public money, and whether changes from permanent to annual appropriations would be advantageous or not. Placed on the calendar.... The joint resolution providing for the additional pay of employees of both houses was taken up. Mr. Ingalls moved to add the judicial bill (lately vetoed) as an amendment, leaving the political clauses out; the amendment was amended upon motion of Mr. Wallace by putting the political clauses in—yeas, 27; nays, 24—and the Senate then adjourned.

Mr. Vest introduced the following concurrent resolution: "That the complete remonetization of silver, its full restoration as a money metal, and its free coinage by the government of the United States are demanded alike by the highest interests of justice and wise statesmanship." Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. Burnside introduced a joint resolution declaring that the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien under foreign auspices would show an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.... The joint resolution providing extra pay for employees of Congress was taken up and discussed. Adjourned.

The report of the conference committee on the letter carriers' deficiency bill was adopted. The principal modification is that the appropriation for balances due railroads on account is stricken out.... Mr. Beck, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the joint resolution providing for a special committee of three to investigate the best means of collecting the revenue. Passed.... Mr. Vest asked unanimous consent to call up the concurrent resolution offered by him on the previous day in favor of the free monetization of silver. Chandler objected.... Mr. Vance sent to the clerk's desk and had read a letter addressed by two colored ex-members of the North Carolina Legislature to Messrs. Conkling, Blaine and others, saying "there never was a black man prevented from voting in North Carolina on account of race." Mr. Conkling said the complexion of the letter seemed more doubtful than the complexion of those who wrote it, and Mr. Vance replied that he had been authorized to use the letter by those who wrote it.... The judicial expenses bill, conference report passed by the House, was laid before the Senate and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Adjourned.

House.

The bill prohibiting political assessments was considered. The previous question was moved on a motion to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole, but the Republicans refrained from voting, thus leaving the House without a quorum. During one of the roll calls a message was received from the President announcing his approval of the Legislative bill.... The Supplementary Judicial bill, as enrolled, was signed by the Speaker, and sent to the Senate for the signature of the presiding officer of that body.... The morning hour expired without any action on the Political Assessment bill, and it went over until the next morning hour. Adjourned.

A resolution providing for the final adjournment of Congress was defeated by a vote of 103 nays to 81 yeas. The following Democrats and Greenbackers voted in the negative: Messrs. Acklen, Bouck, De La Matyr, Elam, Evins, Felton, Ford, Forsythe, Gibson, Gillette, Herbert, Jones, King, Low, Marsh, Myers, New, Persons, Phister, Richardson (S. C.), Stephens, Stevenson, Thompson, Upson, Weaver and Yocum. The Senate bill for the benefit of the widow and children of the late General Shields, and the increase of the pension of Caroline S. Webster, was passed. Adjourned.

Mr. Atkins, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses of the government. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole.... Mr. Cobb, from the same committee, reported a bill making appropriations to pay the fees of marshals and their general deputies. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole.... The conference report on the letter-carrier's bill was adopted.... The judicial expenses bill came up in Committee of the Whole and was passed by a vote of 99 yeas to 67 nays, all the Greenbackers present except Mr. Forsythe voting in the affirmative. Adjourned.

Foreign News.

The six days' international championship pedestrian match in London for the Sir John Astley belt—won in London last year by Daniel O'Leary, and taken back to England from America by Rowell in March last—was won by the American, E. P. Weston, who made the unrivaled and astonishing score of 550 miles. His competitors were John Ennis, the American, Harding and "Blower" Brown, English representatives, the latter being the favorite, as he had recently made 542 miles in a match, while Weston, it was thought, would be last in the race. Ennis and Harding gave out in a short time, and Brown was ahead for several days, but was finally passed by Weston, who then maintained his lead and constantly increased his score, Brown made but 452 miles. The result of this match will be the return of the belt—emblematic of the world's championship—to America and another struggle for its possession in this country some time next fall.

Queen Victoria, accompanied by two of her children, paid a visit of condolence to the ex-Empress Eugenie at Chiselhurst. It was officially announced at Berlin that the German court would go into mourning one week for Eugenie's son.

The Donaldson line steamer Colina, Captain Murray, Glasgow for Montreal, on her voyage up the St. Lawrence, struck a rock at Cape Laroche and knocked a hole in her hull, causing her to sink in ten minutes. The crew were rescued by the steamer Reindeer. The Colina has a general cargo on board, the greater part being raw sugar.

A dispatch from Cape Town, South Africa, says the body of the late French Prince Imperial will arrive in England about the first of August.

G. W. Reynolds, the well-known English novelist, is dead.

The Panama (Central America) revolt, headed by General Azipuru, has collapsed.

The insurrection in Algeria against the French government has ended and 4,000 insurgents have been captured.

Crop reports from Canada show prospects for more than an average crop. The hay crop will be an unprecedented one, and wheat, oats and barley are above the average. Root crops of all kinds are thriving well, and fruit will at least be an average yield. The potato crop has so far escaped the ravages of the potato bug.

In compliance with the demand of its sovereign, the Porte has deposed the Khedive of Egypt has abdicated in favor of his son, Prince Tewfik. This step has been brought about by the European powers, the Sultan having been informed that if he declined to depose the Khedive they would be compelled to take that step themselves, and Turkey would in that case eventually lose Egypt. The Khedive was deposed because he had obstructed the attempt of the powers to administer Egyptian finances.

There was a large attendance at the mass celebrated in Paris in memory of the late Prince Imperial. The great throng present was composed mostly of the upper classes, the working people being meagerly represented. M. Rouher, guardian of the late Prince Imperial, states that the successor of the dead prince will be Prince Jerome, "if he accepts that serious responsibility."

A Berlin dispatch says arson is rife in St. Petersburg and in every part of Russia. The town of Szyran, on the Volga, has been nearly destroyed by fire. A number of persons have been arrested at Kieff, St. Petersburg and Moscow for clandestinely trading in explosives.

A Slighted Girl's Revenge.

Norman Spencer stole $17,500 from the Pennsylvania Oil Company, that employed him as bookkeeper, and fled to the Southwest. The robbery was carefully planned, and the thief's intention was to take a new name, settle down as a planter, and marry the Titusville girl to whom he had long been engaged. She knew all about this scheme, and was to join him as soon as practicable. A detective was sent to watch her, and when she started Westward, after receiving a mysterious letter, he guessed she meant to join her lover. He shadowed her on the journey so closely that she became aware of his watching. At Quincy, Ill., she hired a woman of about her own size and shape to put on her travelling suit, cover her face with a veil and go to Chicago. The detective unsuspectingly followed the wrong woman, while the real one went on to meet the fugitive thief. Meanwhile Spencer had bought a plantation near Galveston, Texas, and fallen in love with a neighbor's daughter. Desiring to marry her, he wrote to the Titusville girl at a point on her journey that she need not come to him. The Titusville girl was as quick at revenge as she had been at deceiving the detective. She at once informed the police where Spencer was and he was arrested.

Words of Wisdom.

There is no difficulty to him wh wills.

An open countenance, but close thoughts.

We live no more of our time than we spend well.

Never mind where you work; care more about your work.

There is nothing so fatal to comfort as well as to decorum, as fuss.

It is the best proof of the virtues of a family circle to see a happy fireside.

How few faults are there seen by us which we have not ourselves committed.

Be not affronted at a jest. If one throw salt at thee, thou will receive no harm unless thou hast sore places.

Times of general calamity and confusion have ever been productive of the greatest minds. The purest ore comes from the hottest furnace—the brightest flash from the darkest cloud.

A Fortune in an Old Trunk.

On the 23d day of last May Daniel Corker, of South Mexico, died, as it was thought, in rather poor circumstances. B. R. Cauthorn was appointed administrator of the estate, and a few days since M. Y. Duncan and J. J. Steele, as appraisers, visited the house of Corker to invoice the property of the deceased. After going over various old notes, etc., they were about to leave when they saw an old leather trunk in the corner, which they kicked open more out of curiosity than with the expectation of finding anything in it. When will wonders cease? In that trunk was nearly $20,000 in old, rusty gold coin and musty bank notes. Some of the notes all bear an old date, showing that Corker did not believe in banking his money, but hoarded it up. —*Mexico (Mo.) Ledger.*

Dr. Foote's *Health Monthly* says that in cases of dandruff a preparation of one ounce of the flour of sulphur and one quart of water will prove efficacious The two are put together, repeatedly agitated at intervals of a few hours, and then the water is drained off. The preparation has neither color or smell, and the head should be saturated with it every morning.

Fresh Supplies of Vitality

To renew a waning check may be gathered from a source accessible to all, and never sought in vain by any whose constitution and vigor are not so much dilapidated as to be wholly past repairing. Evidence direct, convincing and ample, indicates Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic of unexampled efficacy and perfect purity, and possessed of properties that constitute it an invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, urinary and uterine weakness, rheumatic complaint during the recess to continue the investigation of the Spofford-Kellogg contest; adopted. and fever and ague. Delicate females and infirm old persons are invigorated and solaced by it, and the physical prostration which usually follows a severe illness is in a great degree remedied and convalescence accelerated through its use. It occupies a leading position among medicinal staples.

Speculation.

Since the creation, it is estimated that 27,000,000,000,000,000 have lived on the earth. This sum divided by 27,864,000, the number of square miles, gives 1,314,522,086 to a square rod, and five to a square foot. Suppose a square foot to be divided into eleven graves, each grave would contain 100 persons. But this is speculation, and of no benefit to the 1,000,000,000 people that now exist, 500,000,000 of whom are invalids, 33,000,000 dying each year. What they most want are the facts concerning Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. For years his Golden Medical Discovery has been the standard remedy for the cure of all scrofulous, throat and lung diseases. While for over a quarter of a century Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been unrivaled as a positive cure for Catarrh in its worst forms, thousands of ladies has been published, certifying that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription positively cures the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women. For full information see the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, an illustrated work of over 900 pages, price (post-paid), $1.50. Over 100,000 copies sold. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

There is nothing to cleanse an impure circulation or wake up a dormant liver like Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup. It does the business thoroughly in either case, promoting active bilious secretion, restoring to the life current the purity of perfect health and removing from the cuticle disfiguring eruptions and sores. Chronic rheumatism and gout also